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EXTRACTS
FROM
RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE
NEW BRUNSWICK SPELLING BOOK.

(From the Journals of the House of Assembly, 1839.)

Mr. M'Leod, from the Select Committee appointed on the 18th instant to take into consideration the Petition of William Corry, praying aid towards defraying the expense of publishing a Spelling Book and Treatise upon Mercantile Arithmetic, compiled by him, submitted their Report, which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows :—

"The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of William Corry, together with the works compiled by him, report :—

"That having carefully examined those works, the Committee are of opinion that Mr. Corry's Spelling Book is superior to any now in common use in the Province, and that the printing and publishing of the same would be highly beneficial to the Elementary Schools, and ought to be encouraged by a pecuniary grant.

"WM. M'LEOD,
JAMES BROWN, jun.
WILLIAM END."

"Committee Room, January 30, 1839."

(From the Saint John Morning News, February 24, 1841.)

It appears to be one well calculated to teach the infant mind, by its simple though perfect style ; it coaxes the student onward from one lesson to another, with ease and good order, until he arrives at the last stage of the work ; in fact, by it, he must soon acquire a knowledge of the

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RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE

elementary principles of our language. We would, therefore, recommend the work to schoolmasters and teachers generally, throughout the Province.

(From the Saint John City Gazette, February 25, 1841.)

We consider it a very useful Book for children. The Author has well adapted it to the capacity of the youthful mind, by omitting those words which, from their ambiguity in pronunciation, often discourage the beginner. In proportion as it becomes known, we have no doubt but that it will be generally preferred, both by teachers and scholars.

(From the Saint Andrews Standard, February 26, 1841.)

From the cursory glance which we have given it—we do not hesitate to say, that it is better for children than any other work in the Province.

(From the New-Brunswick Courier, February 27, 1841.)

Talent and experience in teaching have eminently qualified the Author of the Spelling Book, Mr. William Corry, for undertaking the task of compiling improved School Books, and the one to which we have reference was highly approved by a Committee of the House of Assembly, and considered superior to every other similar work in general use. It appears also to have received general commendation by other competent judges, and it therefore only requires to be known, in order to its being generally adopted in Schools throughout the Province. We trust Mr. Corry's exertions in this instance will at once receive such encouragement as will induce him to continue his labours, that in a few years we may have a set of School Books adapted to the improvements of the age, as well as peculiarly suited for instructing the youth of the Province,—requisites of which those at present in use are manifestly deficient.

(From the Saint John Amaranth, March, 1841.)

In our estimation, the work is destined to become a most popular one in this Province. The systematic arrangement exhibited throughout the work, and the distinct, comprehensive, and progressive run of the words, both in spelling and reading lessons, must tend, in a great measure, to facilitate the progress of the young in acquiring a correct knowledge of the rudiments of an English education. The work is highly creditable to the Author, and exhibits throughout much taste and sound judgment, and proves his knowledge of the task he has performed.

(From the Woodstock Telegraph, March 6, 1841.)

We are satisfied that it is decidedly the best now in use in the Province. The work is carried on in such a regular gradation as makes it admirably adapted to facilitate the progress of the learner.

(From the Saint John Observer, March 9, 1841.)

A new and excellent Spelling Book, stereotype edition, by Mr. William Corry, has just issued from the press in this City. We think the work

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NEW BRUNSWICK SPELLING BOOK. iii.

possesses many advantages over its class of school books to promote the rapid improvement of the juvenile scholar, and to impart a *comprehension* of what is learned, which is a great desideratum.

(From the *Halifax Guardian*, March 10, 1841.)

A principal object with Mr. Corry seems to have been the simplification of the early lessons of children, and thereby to smooth the introductory steps to the temple of learning. This, we are of opinion, he has very successfully accomplished, by a judicious gradation of the successive lessons. The division of syllables in the Spelling Tables, seems also to have been attended to with great care and discrimination. With regard to the Reading Lessons, we consider that the author has said no more than the truth in stating, "that while they are suited to the taste and capacity of children, they are instructive without being dull, and simple without being silly." In fact, while they are generally such as cannot fail to be attractive to children, the instruction they convey is often of a very important character.

The prefixing to the several lessons the correct pronunciation, and the import of such words as require the one or the other, is an improvement of some consequence, and there are various others which will be best appreciated by reference to the work itself. On the whole, we consider the work a useful accession to the means of imparting a sound elementary education, and worthy the attention of parents and teachers throughout the Colonies.—The mechanical execution is highly creditable to the printer, Mr. Chubb.

(From the *Pictou Mechanic and Farmer*, March 10, 1841.)

Spelling Books may display ability and taste in their competition; but adopted into schools, an improper arrangement in the scale of the Lessons, or the too frequent use of words difficult to pronounce, or above the child's comprehension, too often discourage the pupil and disappoint the teacher in his labours. In the work under notice, these obstacles, we have reason to believe, have been successfully avoided. Its author is an experienced teacher; and it must be admitted, that one who has long discharged the duties of the school room is better qualified *ceteris paribus* to write for children than those who have had no practical knowledge of teaching. In the arrangement of this publication throughout, much good judgment has been shown, and the work is evidently more comprehensive than others of much larger dimensions.

The Teachers of the Grammar School in this place, to whom we have shown this work, speak favourably of its merits, and consider it worthy of being generally adopted in this Province.

(From the *Fredericton Sentinel*, March 13, 1841.)

We have been favoured with a copy of a Spelling Book, by William Corry, which we handed to a friend, better able than we are to form an estimate of its usefulness; and have received the following testimonial from Mr. McCausland, who teaches a respectable school in this place:—

"Saturday morning, March 6, 1841.

"MR. WARD,—Dear Sir, I have carefully examined the New-Brunswick Spelling Book. It reflects much credit on the author, and appears

iv.

RECOMMENDATIONS, &c.

to be a thing which we so much wanted. Yet I think that Table I. is too short for the first exercises of the pupil.

"Table XXXI. Those words whose sound is similar and meaning different, might be a little improved, in another edition, by leaving a small space between each pair.

"The lessons are both instructive and interesting; and as a whole, the best I have seen.

"A. McCAUSLAND."

(From the Halifax Times, March 16, 1841.)

This work is superior to many of its kind now in use, and well arranged and adapted for the purposes of youthful instruction. It ought to be extensively patronised, not only in New-Brunswick, but, as a Colonial effort, in other Provinces likewise. Its merit will ensure its general circulation.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SPELLING BOOK is for sale in Saint John at the "Victoria Bookstore," and at the stores of Mr. Bowes, King Street; Mr. Hastings and Mr. Crozier, Prince William Street; Mr. Patton, Market Square; and at Mrs. Mather's, Nerepis Road; and Mr. Thomson's, Chatham, Miramichi.

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AN
ENGLISH
SPELLING BOOK,
WITH
READING LESSONS;
FOR THE USE OF THE
PARISH AND OTHER SCHOOLS
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK,
BY WILLIAM CORRY.

It is hardly to be supposed that men unused to a teacher's duties, can be qualified to compose such books as will most facilitate his labours. Practice is a better Pilot than Theory.

G. BROWN.

ST. JOHN, N. B.:
PRINTED BY HENRY CHUBB,
AT HIS OFFICE, MARKET SQUARE.

1841.

STELLING BOOK

READING LESSONS

THE FIRST AND SECOND SCHOOLS

NEW BRUNSWICK

BY WILLIAM CORRIE

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PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the large sums of money which have been appropriated to educational purposes in this Province, much remains yet to be done for the improvement of the "Parish Schools." Among the many deficiencies which present themselves, a principal one is the want of books adapted to the infant mind.

Many works of this kind have recently appeared, written by gentlemen of distinguished abilities and learning; but men of the most profound knowledge may, from their inexperience in teaching the lower classes of learners, be incompetent to accommodate the arrangement of the lessons to the capacity of children. I speak the sentiments of every intelligent teacher, when I say that, in all these, the most difficult lessons are, in many cases, placed first in order. After a perusal of the Spelling Books of Dilworth, Fenning, Manson, Murray, Guy, &c., the reader will have met with many words in the monosyllabick lessons of five and six letters, such as *church*, *friend*, &c., and also in the first dissyllabick tables, as *daughter*, *dwindle*, &c., which children only acquainted with the alphabet cannot possibly spell without the teacher's assistance;—a circumstance discouraging to children, as they always dislike difficulties, especially at an early stage of their progress.

During my experience as a teacher, I have frequently selected two pupils, who, after having learned the alphabet, appeared to be of equal abilities: the one I taught the lessons according to the arrangement of Dilworth, &c.; the other, in learning dissyllables, I instructed to pass by all the more difficult words; this course I pursued also in trisyllables;—and the result was, that, upon his going a second time over the lessons, he was found to have acquired by experience so much knowledge of the sound and power of the letters, that those words which, at first, would have tended to puzzle and confound him, he could, unaided, then spell himself, with very few exceptions; and that he was qualified for reading some months before the other. "Monosyllables," says Murray, "are easy and familiar to children." Words of three letters may be "easy;" but I affirm that a child that could not spell, unassisted, such words as *field* or *wheat*, could be very easily taught such words as *butter*, *duty*, *under*, &c.

PREFACE.

Of all the Spelling Books in use in this Province, I have found Guy's the best adapted to the improvement of children. The words, in most of the Reading Lessons, are divided into syllables, which is very rational and proper; but his Spelling Tables are too long, and, like many of his first Reading Lessons, too difficult.

In each lesson in the following work, all the words which are supposed to be above a *child's* comprehension, or of difficult pronunciation, are placed above it, with their meanings and correct pronunciation. These words the pupil should spell, pronounce, and understand correctly, before he enters on the lessons to which they respectively belong, as it is not reasonable to suppose that children will read correctly or profitably what they do not understand.

Many tables of useful words, not in any other Spelling Book, are given in this. Such are the names of professions, titles, trades, groceries, medicines, herbs, plants, fruits, diseases, apparel, beasts, birds, fishes, &c.; words with which many persons, though a long time at school, are unacquainted. In addition to these, Table Forty-second contains many words so frequently used in reading and conversation, that, in order to avoid embarrassment and ridicule, it is a matter of *necessity* to understand them, and of great *utility* to pronounce them aright. If it should be objected that these tables are too hard for very young children, I answer, that I have with success taught them from a manuscript to children not exceeding six years of age; and if a knowledge of them is not acquired at school, how, and where, I ask, is it to be obtained?

For the use of *parents* and *teachers*, a Table of the Simple and Diphthongal Vowels referred to by the Figures over the Letters in this Spelling Book, has been given.

The Reading Lessons, it is hoped, will be found suited to the taste and capacity of children; they are "instructive without being dull, and simple without being silly."

Walker's Dictionary has been the standard for the syllabication, orthography, and pronunciation used in this work. When words occur which seem of equivocal pronunciation in Walker, I have invariably adhered to that which is the most established.

WILLIAM CORRY.

SAINT JOHN, *New Brunswick*, 1840.

*A Table
to be
Bound*

1. A. A.

2. A. A.

3. A. A.

4. A. A.

1. E. E.

2. E. E.

1. I. I.

2. I. I.

1. O. O.

2. O. O.

3. O. O.

4. O. O.

1. U. U.

2. U. U.

3. U. U.

61. OL.

62. OU.

Th.

Th.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SPELLING BOOK.

A Table of the Simple and Diphthongal Vowels referred to by the Figures over the Letters in this Spelling Book;—for the Teacher's Use.

1. *ā*. A, with the figure 1 over it, is sounded as in *fāte*, *pā-per*, &c.
2. *ā*. A, with the figure 2 over it, is sounded as in *fār*, *fā-ther*.
3. *ā*. A, with the figure 3 over it, is sounded as in *fāl*, *āl-so*.
4. *ā*. A, with the figure 4 over it, is sounded as in *fāt*, *mār-ry*.
1. *ē*. E, with the figure 1 over it, is sounded as in *mē*, *mē-tre*.
2. *ē*. E, with the figure 2 over it, is sounded as in *lēt*, *nēt-tle*.
1. *ī*. I, with the figure 1 over it, is sounded as in *plne*, *tī-tle*.
2. *ī*. I, with the figure 2 over it, is sounded as in *pin*, *tīt-tle*.
1. *ō*. O, with the figure 1 over it, is sounded as in *nō*, *nōte*, *nō-tice*.
2. *ō*. O, with the figure 2 over it, is sounded as in *mōve*, *prōve*.
3. *ō*. O, with the figure 3 over it, is sounded as in *nōr*, *fōr*, *ōr*.
4. *ō*. O, with the figure 4 over it, is sounded as in *nōt*, *hōt*, *gōt*.
1. *ū*. U, with the figure 1 over it, is sounded as in *tūbe*, *Cū-pid*.
2. *ū*. U, with the figure 2 over it, is sounded as in *cūp*, *sūp*, *tēb*.
3. *ū*. U, with the figure 3 over it, is sounded as in *būll*, *fūll*, *pūll*.
- ōl*. Ol, with the figures 3 2 over them, is sounded as in *ōil*, *ōint-ment*.
- ōū*. Ou, with the figures 3 3 over them, is sounded as in *pōūd*, *stōūt-ly*.

Th is sounded as in *thin*, *think*, *thicken*.

Th is sounded as in *that*, *this*, *thereof*.

When *g* is printed in the Roman character, it has its hard sound, as in *get*, *goose*, &c. When it has its soft sound, it is spelled in the notation by the consonant *j*; thus, *giant*, *ginger*, are spelled *ji-ant*, *jin-ger*. The same may be observed of *s*: the Roman character denotes its hard sound, as in *sin*, *sun*, &c.: its soft sound is spelled by *z*; thus, *rose*, *raise*, &c., are spelled *roze*, *raze*, &c.

GRAMMATICAL TERMS,

With their respective Marks and Explanations.

A Comma,	,	Crotchet,	[]
A Semicolon,	;	Dagger, or Obelisk,	†
A Colon,	:	Diæresis,
A Period, or Full Stop, ..	.	Ellipsis,	—
A Note of Interrogation, ..	?	Hyphen,	-
A Note of Admiration, ..	!	Index,	☞
Accent,	˘	Paragraph,	¶
Apostrophe,	'	Parallels,	
Asterisk,	*	Parenthesis,	()
Brace,	⎵	Quotation,	" "
Breve,	˘	Section,	§
A Caret,	^		

The *comma* represents the shortest pause; the *semicolon*, a pause double that of the comma; the *colon*, double that of the semicolon; and the *period*, double that of the colon. The pauses that are made in the natural flow of speech, have, in reality, no definite and invariable proportions.

COMMA.

The *Comma* usually separates those parts of a sentence which, though very closely connected in sense, require a pause between them; as, "They prayed, and said, Thou, Lord, who knowest the hearts of all men, show whether of these two thou hast chosen, that he may take part of this ministry and apostleship, from which Judas, by transgression, fell."

SEMICOLON.

The *Semicolon* is used for dividing a compound sentence into such parts as are not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependent upon one another as those which are distinguished by a colon; as, "That

which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit."

COLON.

The *Colon* is used when the preceding part of the sentence is complete in sense and construction, and the following part is some remark naturally arising from it, and depending on it in sense, though not in construction; as, "He that doeth wrong shall receive for the wrong which he hath done: and there is no respect of persons."

PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete in construction and sense, it is marked with a *Period*; as, "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you."

All abbreviations end with a period; as, "A. D."

Interrogation. This mark is used when a question is asked; as, "What do you want?"

Admiration. This mark is used to express any sudden emotion of the mind; as, "How many instances have we of chastity and excellence in the fair sex!"

Accent. In English spelling books and dictionaries, the accentual mark is chiefly used to mark the syllables which require a particular stress of voice in pronunciation; as, "bet'-ter, mas'-ter."

Apostrophe. This mark is used to shorten a word; as, 'tis, for it is; lov'd, for loved. It is also used to show the possessive case of nouns; as, "A man's hat."

Asterisks supply the place of a letter or letters in a word, when the writer does not choose to write the word at length; as, J***s, for James.

A *Brace* is used to couple lines together, whether in poetry or prose; as,

"Religion only can our wants restrain,
The mind support beneath corporeal pain,
Make life more sweet, and death eternal gain." }
"To a year's rent, from May, 1838, }
to May, 1839." }

A *Breve* marks a short vowel or syllable; as, folly.

A *Caret* is placed where some word or words happened to be left out in writing, and inserted over the line; as, "Live ^{mutual} in love." This mark is also called a *Circumflex*, when placed over some vowel of a word to denote a long syllable; as, Euphrátes.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK

Crotchets enclose short sentences or references which have not a necessary connexion with the subject.

A *Dagger* refers to some note on the *margin* or at the *bottom* of the *page*.

The *Diæresis* is used to divide a diphthong into two syllables; as, *Creator*.

An *Ellipsis* is used for the same purpose as asterisks.

A *Hyphen* is employed in connecting compound words; as, *lap-dog*; or in parting syllables; as, *bet-ter*.

An *Index* or *Hand* points out a remarkable passage, or something that requires peculiar attention.

A *Paragraph* denotes the beginning of a new subject, or a sentence not connected with the foregoing. This character is chiefly used in the Old and New Testament.

A *Parenthesis* is used to enclose some necessary remark in the body of another sentence.

A *Quotation* is used when a phrase or passage is quoted or transcribed from the speaker or author in his own words; as, "Vice degrades us." Sometimes only one inverted comma is used, particularly when one quotation comes within another; as, "Thomas called out, 'Halt!' but in vain." "'Can you read?' said James: John answered, 'Yea.'"

The *Asterisk*, *Parallels*, the *Paragraph*, and the *Section*, as well as the *Dagger*, refer to notes in the *margin* or at the *bottom* of the *page*. When the references are numerous, the marks are doubled. To avoid the clumsy appearance which these have, when doubled or trebled, *figures* or *letters* of a small size are sometimes used.

The Roman Alphabet.

NOTE.—A child should never be taught more than two letters at one lesson, in learning the Alphabet.

A B C D E F G H I J K
L M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k
l m n o p q r s t
u v w x y z

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A B C D E F G H I J K
L M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k
l m n o p q r s t
u v w x y z

Double Letters.

ff fi fl ffi ffl æ œ

TABLE 1.

Words of Two and Three Letters.

be		he		me		we	
bo	go	ho	lo	no	so	wo	
am	an	as	at	if	in	it	is
by	fy	my	on	or	ox	up	us
do	to	loo	too	see			

Bad	dim	ham	Nap	ran	six
bag	dun	has	net	rap	sob
bar	Fan	hat	nod	red	sod
bat	far	hid	nor	rob	sot
bed	fat	him	not	rod	sum
beg	fig	hit	nun	rot	sun
bet	fin	hut	Pad	rub	sup
bid	fir	Lad	pan	rug	Tag
big	fog	led	pen	run	tan
bit	fop	let	pet	rut	tap
bin	for	lid	pin	Sad	tax
box	Get	lit	pit	sat	ten
but	got	lot	pop	set	tin
Dab	gum	Mad	pot	sex	top
den	gun	man	pox	sin	tub
did	gut	mat	pun	sip	tag
dig	Had	men	Rag	sit	tun

I. 1. ONE. LESSON FIRST.

Go on. Go up. Do so. Do it. Go in. Go by us. If we be so. Am I to go in? Wo be to us. It is so. We go up. O fy! to do so. Do ye to us. It is he. It is she.

II. 2. TWO. LESSON SECOND.

All sin. I sin. You sin. We sin. Sin is bad. Do not sin at all. Sin is not hid. God can see it. Go not in the way of sin. The way of sin is a bad way.

III. 3. THREE. LESSON THIRD.

Do not sit by the bad. The bad go in an ill way. Wo be to the bad. Wo to all who sin. Go not in the way of the bad. The end of the bad is wo.

IV. 4. FOUR. LESSON FOURTH.

Do as you see us do. Do as he is bid by me. Do no ill. Do not lie. Do not sin. To do ill, or to sin, is so bad! Try not to sin. Try not to lie. Day by day, try not to sin; for sin is bad.

V. 5. FIVE. LESSON FIFTH.

We can not see God. God can see us. God can see us and all we do. If we be hid, yet God can see us. God is not far off now. If I lie, it is bad. It is a sin to lie. Be not in the way of sin.

VI. 6. SIX. LESSON SIXTH.

Go not in the way of a bad boy. A bad way has a bad end. No man can do as God can do. Our own way is the way of sin. Sin is not the way of God. I am to do the law of God. For his law is not bad for us.

TABLE 2.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Ar-my	gra-vy	mar-ket	ram-mer	sun-dry
ar-row	gru-el	mer-cy	re-al	sun-set
Ba-ker	gun-nel	mer-it	ri-der	sup-per
bar-rel	gun-ner	mer-ry	ri-ot	Ta-per
bet-ter	gun-shot	mit-ten	riv-er	tem-per
bit-ter	gut-ter	mod-el	rot-ten	ten-der
bri-er	Hap-py	mud-dy	ru-by	tin-der
bro-ken	har-den	mur-der	ru-in	to-ry
but-ter	ha-sty	mus-ket	ru-ler	to-tal
Cof-fin	ha-ter	mus-ty	run-ner	tru-ant
cor-ner	hav-ing	Na-ked	San-dy	tu-lip
cri-er	ha-zy	nas-ty	sel-dom	tur-ner
cru-el	hin-der	na-vy	ser-mon	tu-tor
Di-al	hor-rid	num-ber	sha-dy	Ud-der
di-et	hun-ter	nut-meg	sig-nal	ug-ly
dif-fer	In-dex	Pan-try	sil-ly	up-per
din-ner	Jel-ly	pa-per	sil-ver	Wa-fer
dra-per	ju-ry	par-don	sin-ner	wa-ger
du-ty	Lad-der	par-ty	sis-ter	wa-ges
En-yy	la-dy	pen-ny	sit-ter	wan-der
Far-mer	lat-ter	per-son	six-ty	wan-ton
fol-ly	la-zy	pet-ty	sor-row	wil-low
fun-ny	let-ter	pil-lar	sto-ry	win-ter
Gal-lon	li-on	pi-per	stu-pid	wo-ful
gar-den	liv-er	pip-pin	suf-fer	<i>wa-ter</i>
gar-ter	Ma-ker	piv-ot	sul-try	<i>wooden</i>
glo-ry	man-ly	Ra-ker	sum-mer	<i>the water</i>
god-ly	man-ner	ral-ly	Sun-day	<i>the water</i>

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât; — mè, mêt; — pine, pîn; — nô, môve, ndr, nôt; —
tâbe, tâb, bôll; — ôll, pôônd; — thîn, THIS.

VII. 7. SEVEN. LESSON SEVENTH.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.	Spelling.	Pronunciation.
are, . . .	âr.	is, . . .	îz.
does, . . .	dôz.	none, . . .	nôn.
have, . . .	hâv.	of, . . .	ôv.

You can-not say what day you are to die. You are to die, and so are all men. It is not fit for you to sin at all. God is good to all. He can keep us when it is dark. He does make the sun to rise. None is God but the Lord. Read the Word of God with care. It is the best book we can have.

VIII. 8. EIGHT. LESSON EIGHTH.

1. We must fear God. Love him with all thy soul. Seek him in the morn. Fear him all the day. Pray to him when you go to bed. In all thy ways o-be-y the Lord.

2. A good boy or girl will fear God. God will hear us when we pray. He will be my God for ev-er. The fool does not seek to be wise. They who seek God will find him.

IX. 9. NINE. LESSON NINTH.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.	Spelling.	Pronunciation.
each, . . .	êsh.	hour, . . .	ôôr.
has, . . .	hâz.	is, . . .	îz.
high, . . .	hi.	tomb, . . .	tôm.
his, . . .	hîz.		

1. The Son of God rose from the dead. He is gone up on high. He will come at the last day. He will then call us from the tomb. They who love him will go to live with him for ev-er. They who love sin will be sent to hell. O Lord, make me fit to live with thee.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mêt; — plne, ph; — nô, môve,

2. Do all you have to do in six days. On the Lord's day do not work or play. This is the day the Lord has made: we will be glad in it. Each hour is his own. Keep the Lord's day ho-ly. We must fix our mind on God.

X. 10. TEN. LESSON TENTH.

Spelling.

heal,
said,
was,

Pronunciation.

hêle.
sêd.
wôz.

THE CENTURION'S SERVANT HEALED.

1. A rich man went to Je-sus Christ, to ask him to cure a poor man who did wait on him. And Je-sus said, I will come and heal him.

2. The rich man was not vain, but felt how good Christ was. And he said, If Je-sus only say the word, and do not e-ven come near the poor man, yet he will get well.

3. And Je-sus said the word, and made him well. And the rich man and the poor man were ve-ry glad that Christ was so kind to them.

4. O pray to Je-sus, both when you are well, and when you are ill; and be kind to them that feel wo.

XI. 11. ELEVEN. LESSON ELEVENTH.

Spelling.

cry,
nigh,
of,

Pronunciation.

kri.
ni.
ôv.

THE BLIND MEN.

1. Two men sat by the side of the way to beg, for they were not a-ble to see how to work. And they were told that Je-sus was nigh; and they said, O Lord, have pi-ty on us!

nér, nót; — tábé, táb, báll; — óll, póónd; — thín, tuis.

2. And the men who were nigh told them not to cry out so. But they did cry out so much the more, Have pi-ty on us, O Lord!

3. And Je-sus did stop, and call them to come to him; and they went near to him. And he said, What do you wish me to do? And they said, Lord, o-pen our eyes.

4. So he had pi-ty on them, and did o-pen the eyes of the two poor men. And they were ve-ry glad to look on Je-sus Christ, who made them see.

5. O Lord, o-pen the eyes of my mind, and make me know and love thy Son Je-sus.

XII. 12. TWELVE. LESSON TWELFTH.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.
been, . . .	bín.
none, . . .	nón.
one, . . .	wón.
put, . . .	pút.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.
sea, . . .	sé.
was, . . .	wóz.
wind, . . .	wínd.

CHRIST WALKING ON THE SEA.

1. When the e-ven was come, the men who had been with Christ left him on the land, and went on the sea in a ship.

2. And it was near dark. And the sea rose, and the wind blew ve-ry much. And they all saw Je-sus walk on the sea, and come near the ship. And they had much fear.

3. And he said to them, Fear not; it is I. And Pe-ter said, Lord, if it be thou, bid me come un-to thee on the sea. And he said, Come.

4. And Pe-ter went down out of the ship to go to Je-sus. And when he saw the sea rise, and felt the wind, he had much fear. And this made him sink: and he said, Lord, save me!

5. And Je-sus put out his hand, and took hold of

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mêt, mêt; — pine, pln; — nô, nôve,

him, and kept him safe. Then Je-sus went up in-to the ship, and they were all ve-ry glad to see him.

6. Let each one al-so pray, Lord, save me! For none but Je-sus can save and keep my soul.

XIII. 13. THIRTEEN. LESSON THIRTEENTH.

Spelling.

once, wânse.

Pronunciation.

THE LEPER.

1. A man that was ve-ry sore all o-ver, came to Je-sus. The man fell on his face, and said, Lord, if thou wilt, thou art a-ble to make me well: O, do it!

2. And Je-sus felt for the poor man, and said, I will; be thou well. And he was made well at once.

3. How good was Je-sus, and how kind to this poor man! And is he not now as good as ev-er, and as kind to you?

4. Love him all your days. O, love him now. He will not turn from you. He will not turn e-ven from a babe.

5. O Lord Je-sus, save me from my sins, and make me good!

XIV. 14. FOURTEEN. LESSON FOURTEENTH.

Spelling.

Pronunciation.

bier, bêr.
bury, bêr'-rê.
many, mên'-nê.

Spelling.

Pronunciation.

nigh, nl.
put, pô.

CHRIST RAISING THE WIDOW'S SON.

1. Je-sus went to the ci-ty of Nain, and ma-ny went with him. Now, when he came nigh to the gate of the ci-ty, he met some men, who had with them the dead bo-dy of one who was an on-ly son, and they went to bu-ry it.

2. And she who went with the dead bo-dy of her on-ly son was ve-ry sad. And the Lord saw her, and felt much for her, and said un-to her, Weep not.

3. He came to the bier, and put his hand on it, and said un-to the dead bo-dy, I say un-to thee, Rise!

nôr, nô't; — tâbe, tâb, bô', — ôll, pôônd; — tîn, tîn.

4. Then he that was dead came to life, and sat up, and did talk to her, and made her glad who had wept so much. And she took her dear, her on-ly son, with joy to her home.

5. Je-sus shall bid us all rise and live at the last day. O, may we then meet with joy, and be for ev-er with the Lord!

TABLE 3.

Accent on the Second Syllable.

A-base	com-ply	en-dure	in-vite	per-vade
a-bate	com-pose	en-joy	in-voke	per-vert
a-bove	com-pute	en-sue	Ma-nure	pos-ess
ab-hor	con-cur	en-sure	ma-ture	pre-fer
ac-cess	con-fess	ex-ceed	mis-deed	pre-mise
ac-cuse	con-sent	ex-pel	mis-do	pre-pare
ad-mit	con-sole	ex-pire	mis-give	pre-sent
ad-vice	con-sume	ex-plore	mis-hap	pre-side
a-far	con-vey	ex-tol	mis-lay	pre-sume
af-fair	con-voke	For-bid	mis-name	pre-vent
af-firm	De-bar	fore-go	mis-rule	pro-ceed
af-front	de-base	fore-run	mis-take	pro-duce
a-mend	de-bate	fore-tell	mo-lest	pro-fane
ap-prove	de-cay	for-give	O-bey	pro-fess
as-sent	de-coy	for-sake	ob-serve	pro-long
as-sume	de-fend	Gen-teel	oc-cur	pro-mote
at-tend	de-fine	Har-poon	of-fence	pro-pose
at-tire	de-form	him-self	of-fend	pro-vide
Be-come	de-lay	hin-doo	op-pose	pro-voke
be-fore	de-mur	hu-mane	out-do	Re-bel
be-hold	de-mure	Im-ply	out-grow	re-buke
buf-fool	de-nude	im-pose	out-live	re-cess
Col-lect	de-ny	im-pure	out-run	re-cite
com-bine	de-plore	im-pute	out-wit	re-cur
com-mand	de-poss	in-dead	Par-ade	re-deem
com-mend	de-sire	in-fuse	par-take	re-duce
com-mit	dis-arm	in-tend	per-form	re-fer
com-pare	Em-ploy	in-vade	per-fume	re-fine
com-pel	en-dow	in-vent	per-mit	re-form

re-fund	re-fund	trap-door	un-lace	un-til
re-fund	re-fund	tre-pan	un-lade	un-true
re-gale	re-gale	Un-apt	un-less	un-wed
re-late	re-late	un-bar	un-like	un-well
re-lax	re-lax	un-bid	un-lock	up-lay
re-lent	re-lent	un-bind	un-made	up-on
re-ly	re-ly	un-brew	un-make	up-set
re-miss	re-miss	un-broke	up-man	up-shot
re-mit	re-mit	un-case	un-moor	Ven-dee
re-mote	re-mote	un-clew	un-per	ve-neer
re-move	re-move	un-cloy	un-pin	ver-bose
re-new	re-new	un-cloud	un-rest	Well-born
re-pay	re-pay	un-cut	un-rig	well-bred
re-pel	re-pel	un-dam	un-rip	well-met
re-pine	re-pine	un-do	un-ripe	well-nigh
re-ply	re-ply	un-done	un-roof	where-to
re-pose	re-pose	un-dress	un-root	with-in
re-pute	re-pute	un-due	un-sent	with-out
re-sent	re-sent	un-fed	un-set	Your-self
re-sult	re-sult	un-fit	un-shod	
re-tain	re-tain	un-got	un-sold	
re-tire	re-tire	un-nite	un-stop	
re-un	re-un	un-just	un-tie	

TABLE 4.

In the following words, EA is pronounced like the first E in the word HERE: thus, BEAK is pronounced as if written, BEKE, &c.

Beak	to breathe	dear	gleam	heath
beam	Cease	dream	freak	heave
bean	cheap	drear	Gear	Knead
beard	cheat	Each	gleam	Lea
beast	clean	ear	glean	to lead
heat	clear	east	to grease	leaf
bleach	clear	eat	grease	league
bleak	cream	eaves	greaves	leak
blear	creak	Fear	Heal	leap
bleat	creak	fear	heap	lease
breach	Dea	feet	heat	leash
breain	dean	feet	heat	leat

bead

to beam to breathe

leave	peat	sear	teach	weald
leaves	plea	seal	tead	wean
Mead	plead	sheaf	teagun	weave
meal	please	shear	teal	wheel
mean	Reach	sheath	team	wheat
meat	to read	sheathe	tear*	wreak
Neap	ream	abeaves	tease	wreath
near	reap	sneak	teat	wreathe*
neat	rear	speak	treat	Yea
Pea	Scream	spear	twag	year
peace	scream	steal	tweak	Zeal
peak	sea	steam	Veal	
peal	seal	streak	Weak	
peast	seam	Tea	weal +	

* A substantive.

+ public interest

Accent on the First Syllable.

Bea-con	Dea-con	Lea-ty	snea-ker	wea-ry
bea-dle	drea-ry	leas-ing	snea-kup	wea-sand
bead-roll	Ea-ger	Mea-ger	strea-mer	wea-sel
beads-man	ea-gle	mea-slea	strea-my	wea-ver
bea-gle	ea-sel	Pea-hen	Trea-cle	whea-ten
boa-ker	ea-ter	pea-shell	trea-con	wrea-thy
beard-ed	ea-tern	Rea-per	trea-tise	Yean-ling
beat-en	ea-sy	rear-ward	treat-ment	year-ling
bea-ver	ea-ten	rea-son	trea-ty	year-ly
Clean-ly*	Fear-ful	red-streak	Weak-en	
clea-rance	fea-ture	Sea-my	weak-ly	
col-league†	Hea-then	sear-cloth	weak-ness	
crea-ture	hea-ver	sea-son	wean-ling	

* An adverb.

† A substantive.

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Accent on the Second Syllable.

A-feard	a-read	bo-hea	en-treat	re-peat
an-neal	ar-rear	Con-ceal	es-cheat	re-peat
an-neal	Be-neath	con-geal	Im-peach	re-treat
an-peach	be-neath	De-cease	in-crease	re-veal
an-peal	be-leave	de-feat	in-seam	Sur-cease
an-pear	be-smear	de-mean	Re-cheat	Un-reave
an-pease	be-speak	En-dear	re-lease	up-rear

Fäte, fär, fällt, fät; — mē, mēt; — pine, pin; — nō, nōve.

TABLE 5.

Ea is pronounced like E in the word NET, in the following words: thus, DEAF is pronounced as if written DEF.

Breast	Earl	Lead *	Searce	threat
breath	earn	leant	search	tread
Cleanse	earth	learn	spread	Wealth
Dead	Head	Meant	stead	Yearn
deaf	health	Pearl	stealth	
dearth	heard	Read †	sweat	
death	hearse	realm	Thread	

* A metal.

† Past tense and participle.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Bed-stead	ear-then	lear-ning	pleas-ure	threat-en
break-fast	earth-ly	leath-er	Rea-dy	trea-dle
Clean-ly *	Feath-er	leav-en	Seam-stress	treas-ure
Dead-ly	Hea-dy	Men-dow	stead-fast	Weal-thy
deaf-en	heav-en	meas-ure	stea-dy	weap-en
Ear-dom	hea-vy	Peas-ant	steal-thy	weath-er
ear-ly	Jeal-ous	pheas-ant	swea-ty	Zeal-ot
ear-pest	Lead-en	pleas-ant	Thread-en	zeal-ous

* An adjective.

Accent on the Second Syllable.

A-breast	Be-head	be-stead	in-stead	re-search
a-head	Es-spread	Im-pearl	Re-hearse	

TABLE 6.

Of Beasts, Birds, &c.

Ape	bolt	dog	Fawn	Geese	hawk	lynx	newt
ass	coot	dove	flea	gnat	hen	Midge	Owl
Beo	cow	drake	fly	goat	horse	minx	ox
bear	crane	drone	foal	goose	hound	mole	Parrot
bull	crow	duck	fox	gull	Kite	moose	pig
Caif	Daw	Eel	frog	Hake	Lamb	mule	pus
chick	deer	elk	fry	hare	lark	Nag	Quail

nór, nót; — tápe, táh, báll; — óil, póund; — thín, thís.

Ram	rook	sheep	snipe	swine	trout	wolf
rat	Shad	shrimp	sprat	Teal	Wasp	worm
reach	shark	snake	swan	toad	whale	

TABLE 7.

Of the Body.

Arms	Chaps*	feet	head	Joints	nerves	thumb
Back	cheeks	flesh	heart	Knees	Ribs	toes
blood	chin	Groin	heel	Mouth	Scull	tongue
bones	Ears	gums	Legs	Nails	skin	Veins
brain	eyes	Hands	lips	neck	Thigh	Waist
breast	Face	hair	lungs	nose	throat	wrists

* Pronounced chops.

TABLE 8.

Of Eatables, &c.

Ale	Cakes	Fish	juice	Oil	rum	tea
Barm	carp	fowls	Kelp	Pea	rye	tripe
beans	cheese	Gin	Leeks	peach	Salt	Veal
beef	corn	glue	Mace	pitch	sauce	Wax
beer	cream	grease	maize	plum	soap	whisky
beet	crumb	gum	meat	port	soap	wort
bran	crust	Hemp	milk	prune	spruce	
bread	cross	hide	mint	pulp	squash	
broth	curds	husk	musk	Quince	Tar	
buns	Eggs	Jam	Nuts	Rice	arts	

15. FIFTEEN. LESSON FIFTEENTH.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.	Explanation.
arch, . . .	Arish, . . .	waggish, mirthful.
could, . . .	kúdd,	
sort, . . .	sórt,	
thief, . . .	thíef,	
thought, . . .	thówt,	
would, . . .	wóuld,	

THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.

1. In days of old, when a fox would take more pains to get a bunch of grapes than to get a plump, fat goose, an arch young

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mèt; — plûe, plû; — nô, nôve,

thief of that sort cast his eyes on a fine bunch of grapes which hung on the top of a poor man's vine.

2. "Oh," said he, "how nice they look! I must have a taste of them, if I die for it;" and then sprang up with all his might, but had the ill luck not to reach them: yet, as he would not leave them, he thought he would try as long as he could.

3. So he leapt and sprang, and sprang and leapt, till at last he was glad to take breath. But when he found all his pains were in vain, "Hang them!" said he; "I am sure they are as sour as crabs, and would set my teeth on edge for a whole week; and so I will at once leave them."

XVI. 16. SIXTEEN. LESSON SIXTEENTH.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.	Explanation.
fib,	fîb	
folk,	fôke,	a lie, a falsehood.
laugh,	lâ	people, mankind.
ought,	ôht	
piece,	pi:se.	
plume,	plûme,	feather of birds.
rogue,	rôg	
sly,	sî	
though,	tô	meanly artful.
vie,	vi	to contest, to contend.

THE FOX AND THE CROW.

1. A crow, who had made free with a piece of cheese, which was not her own, flew with it to a high tree. A fox, who saw her, had a mind to cheat the thief, and went thus to work with her; for though he was but young, he was a sly rogue, and knew more bad tricks than he ought.

2. "My dear, sweet crow," said he, "what a shame it is that folks should tell such fibs of you! They say that you are as black as a coal; but now I see you with my own eyes, I see that your soft plumes are as white as snow. One would think they were all born blind; and, dear me! what a fine shape you have!

3. "I think, in my heart, that all who see you must fall in love with you. If you had but a clear voice, and could sing a good song, as I dare say you can, there is not a bird that flies in the air who would dare to vie with you."

4. The crow, like a fool, thought that all the fox had said was true, and had a mind to let him hear her voice in a song:

nór, nót; — tábe, táb, báll; — óll, póónd; — thín, thís.

but as soon as she did so, she drop-ped the cheese, which the fox took up in his mouth as fast as he could, ran off with it in haste, and laugh-ed at the crow for her want of sense.

TABLE 9.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Ab-di-cate
ab-so-lute
ac-cu-rate
af-fa-ble
af-flu-ent
af-ter-ward
al-ti-tude
am-pli-fy
an-ec-dote
an-gri-ly
an-i-mal
an-i-mate
an-nu-al
ap-pe-tite
Bar-ba-rous
bar-o-ny
ben-e-fit
big-o-try
bod-i-ly
bra-ve-ry
bri-be-ry
Cal-cu-late
can-di-date
can-did-ly
can-in-ter
ca-pa-ble
cen-tu-ry
cer-ti-fy
clam-or-ous
clar-i-fy
com-pa-ny
cor-pu-lent
cov-e-tous
crim-i-nal
cu-ri-ous
ous-to-dy
ous-tom-er

Del-i-cate
des-o-late
des-ti-ny
dif-fer-ence
dif-fer-ent
dig-ni-fy
dil-i-gent
dis-si-pate
drop-si-cal
du-ra-ble
Ed-i-fy
em-i-nent
em-u-late
en-e-my
en-er-gy
en-mi-ty
en-vi-er
en-vi-ous
ev-e-ry
ex-e-cute
ex-er-cise
Fac-to-ry
fac-ul-ty
fam-i-ly
flu-en-cy
fol-low-er
fool-e-ry
fop-pe-ry
for-mer-ly
for-ti-fy
fur-ti-tude
for-tu-nate
fu-ner-al
fu-ri-ous
Gal-le-ry
gar-ri-son
gen-er-al

gen-er-ous
gen-tle-man
glo-ri-fy
grad-u-al
grat-i-fy
grav-i-ty
Har-mo-ny
his-to-ry
hor-ri-ble
Ig-no-rance
im-i-tate
im-pi-ous
im-pu-dent
in-do-lent
in-fan-cy
in-ju-ry
in-ter-est
in-ter-val
in-ti-mate
Jol-li-ty
ju-ni-or
ju-ni-per
jus-ti-fy
Lat-i-tude
leg-a-cy
len-i-ty
lev-i-ty
li-a-ble
lib-er-al
lib-er-ty
lot-te-ry
lus-ti-ly
Mag-ni-fy
mal-a-dy
man-ner-ly
mar-vel-lous
med-i-tate

mem-o-ry
mer-ci-ful
mis-e-ry
mod-er-ate
mon-u-ment
mor-ti-fy
mul-ti-ply
mul-ti-tude
Nat-u-ral
nav-i-gate
no-ti-fy
Op-er-ate
op-po-site
op-u-lent
or-der-ly
or-na-ment
Par-a-ble
par-en-ter
pas-sa-ble
pas-sen-ger
pe-ri-od
pi-e-ty
pit-e-ous
po-e-try
po-ten-cy
pov-er-ty
pu-ri-ty
pu-tre-fy
Ra-di-ant
rad-i-cal
rat-i-fy
rav-en-ous
ref-er-ence
reg-u-lar
reg-u-late
rem-e-dy
res-o-lute

THE NEW BRUNSWICK

rev-er-end	se-ri-ous	tem-po-ral	Van-i-ty
ri-di-cu-lous	sev-er-al	ten-an-cy	ve-be-ment
ri-o-ous	sol-i-tude	ten-o-ment	ver-i-ly
rot-ten-ness	sor-row-ing	ter-ri-ble	ver-i-ty
Sal-a-ry	spir-it-ed	ter-ri-fy	vio-to-ry
sat-is-fy	stim-u-late	tim-or-ous	vil-i-fy
sen-si-ble	stip-u-late	tol-er-ate	vi-o-late
sen-si-bly	stu-pi-fy	trin-i-ty	Wil-der-ness
sen-su-al	suf-fo-cate	Ut-ter-ly	wick-ed-ness
sen-ti-ment	Tem-per-ance	ut-ter-ance	

TABLE 10.

Accent on the Second Syllable.

Ab-rupt-ly	de-frac-tion	ex-hib-it	in-sal-vent
ab-surd-ly	de-liv-er	ex-is-tence	in-ter-pret
ad-mis-sion	de-par-ture	ex-pen-sive	in-tru-der
ad-mis-sion	de-po-nent	ex-ter-nal	in-val-id
ad-mis-sion	dis-a-ble	ex-tir-pate	Ma-jes-tick
ad-mis-sion	dis-as-ter	ex-treme-ly	mal-ig-nant
ad-mis-sion	dis-com-fort	Fan-tas-tick	mis-er-tune
ad-mis-sion	dis-cov-er	for-give-ness	mo-nen-tous
ad-mis-sion	dis-fig-ure	for-sa-ken	Noc-tur-nal
ad-mis-sion	dis-loy-al	Here-after	no-ven-ber
ad-mis-sion	dis-or-der	ho-ri-zen	Oc-to-ber
ad-mis-sion	dis-pir-it	I-de-a	of-fen-sive
ad-mis-sion	dis-po-er	ig-no-ble	op-po-nent
ad-mis-sion	dis-sem-ble	il-le-gal	Pro-hib-it
ad-mis-sion	di-ur-nal	il-lu-min-ate	Pro-lif-ick
ad-mis-sion	di-vi-sor	im-mor-tal	pur-suant
ad-mis-sion	do-mes-tic	im-per-fect	Re-cit-al
ad-mis-sion	El-lip-ses	im-per-tant	re-cov-er
ad-mis-sion	em-bel-lish	im-pris-on	re-deem-er
ad-mis-sion	em-ploy-ment	im-prop-er	re-fine-ment
ad-mis-sion	en-a-ble	im-pru-dent	re-luc-tant
ad-mis-sion	en-am-el	in-cen-tive	re-mem-ber
ad-mis-sion	en-clo-sure	in-clu-sive	re-mit-tance
ad-mis-sion	en-cum-ber	in-cul-cate	re-new-al
ad-mis-sion	en-fee-ble	in-cum-bent	re-pen-tance
ad-mis-sion	en-joy-ment	in-duc-ment	re-plen-ish
ad-mis-sion	en-li-ven	in-fer-nal	re-pri-sal
ad-mis-sion	en-tan-gle	in-hab-it	re-pub-lick
ad-mis-sion	en-ti-tle	in-hu-man	re-sent-ment
ad-mis-sion	en-vi-ron	in-jus-tice	re-sist-ance
ad-mis-sion	ex-am-ple	in-qui-ry	re-ti-ned
ad-mis-sion	ex-ces-sive	in-sip-id	
ad-mis-sion	ex-cu-se		

Spee-tu-tor
sub-mis-sive
To-geth-er
tri-bu-nal

Un-com-mon
un-cov-er
un-e-qual
un-e-ven

un-god-ly
un-ho-ly
un-just-ly
un-ru-ly

un-sta-ble
un-time-ly
Vin-dic-tive

TABLE 11.

Accent on the Last Syllable.

Ab-sen-tee
af-ter-noon
ap-pre-hend
ar-cade
Car-a-van
cir-cum-vent
co-in-cide
com-pre-hend
Dev-ee-tee
dis-a-buse
dis-al-low
dis-an-nul
dis-ar-ray
dis-a-row
dis-com-mend
dis-con-tent
dis-en-gage
dis-es-teem
dis-o-bey

dis-re-gard
En-ter-tain
ev-er-more
H-re-to-fore
im-ma-ture
im-por-tune
in-com-mode
in-com-plete
in-cor-rect
in-dis-pose
in-no-cue
in-sin-cere
in-ter-cede
in-ter-fere
in-ter-mit
Mis-ap-ply
ma-ti-neor
O-ver-cast
o-ver-come

o-ver-do
o-ver-flow
o-ver-lay
o-ver-line
o-ver-long
o-ver-look
o-ver-much
o-ver-pass
o-ver-pay
o-ver-rate
o-ver-rule
o-ver-run
o-ver-see
o-ver-set
o-ver-shade
o-ver-sleep
o-ver-slip
o-ver-store
o-ver-task

o-ver-took
o-ver-top
o-ver-turn
o-ver-wise
Pan-ta-leon
per-se-vere
pre-ma-ture
pri-va-teer
Ref-u-gee
rep-re-sent
su-per-vice
Un-der-stand
un-der-take
un-der-took
un-der-went
Vi-c-lin
vol-un-tee

TABLE 12.

Es, in the following words and their compounds, has the sound of the first e in HERE: thus, CEIL is pronounced as if written CELE.

Ceil

seine

seize

Accent on the Second Syllable.

de-ceive
In-vei-gle

Per-ceive
Re-ceive

*Received
Perceive*

It has the sound of *a* in *HATE*, in the following words and their compounds: thus, *DEIGN* is pronounced as if written *DANE*.

Deign	feint	Reign	Sleigh	Their	Veil	Weigh
Eight	freight	rein	skein	theirs	vein	weight
Feign	Neigh					

TABLE 13.

Words in which *a* is hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

Gear	get	gig	gill*	gird†	girl‡
geese	gift	gild	gimp	girl†	girl‡
	Of a fish.	† Pronounced <i>gerd</i> .	† <i>gerl</i> .	‡ <i>gerl</i> .	

Accent on the First Syllable.

An-ger	dog-ger	gig-glet	Pig-gin	spring-y
Big-gin	dog-gish	gild-ing	Quag-gy	stag-ger
bog-gy	drug-get	gim-let	Rag-ged	swag-ger
brag-ger	drug-gist	gir-dle*	rig-ger	swag-gy
Clog-gy	Ea-ger	giz-zard	rig-ging	Tar-get
cog-ger	Flag-gy	Hag-gle	rig-gish	ti-ger
crag-ged	Yog-gy	hag-gish	scrag-ged	to-ged
crag-gy	Gew-gaw	Jag-ged	scrag-gy	trig-ger
Dag-ger	gib-ber-ish	jag-gy	ahag-gy	twig-gin
dig-ger	gib-bous	Leg-ume	slug-gish	twig-gy
dig-geth	gid-dy	Men-gre	snag-ged	Wag-gish
dog-ged	gig-gle	Nog-gin		

* Pronounced *gerdle*.

Accent on the Second Syllable.

Be-gin	For-ger
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The following words are pronounced as if they were written with double *g*: thus, *FINGER* is pronounced *FING-GER*.

An-ger	Lin-ger	lon-ger
Fin-ger	lin-go	lon-geat
Hun-ger	lin-guist	Mon-ger

Following words pronounced as

Veil | Weigh
vein | weight

and

dit | dit
dit | dit

gert.

sprig-gy
stag-ger
swag-ger
swag-gy
Tar-get
ti-ger
to-ged
trig-ger
twig-gin
twig-gy
Wag-gish

they are pronounced

TABLE 14.

Words in which *h* is not sounded.

Heir herb	hour Myrrh*	Rhomb† rheum‡	rhyme rhythm
--------------	----------------	------------------	-----------------

* Pronounced mer.

† rumb.

‡ room.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Heir-ess her-bage hon-est hon-est-ly hon-es-ty	hon-our hos-pi-tal host-ler hum-ble hu-me-ral	hu-mor-ist hu-mor-ous hu-mor-some hu-mour Rhap-so-dy	rhet-o-rick rheu-my rhom-bick rhy-mer
--	---	--	--

TABLE 15.

Words in which *k* is not sounded.

Knab knack knag	knap knare knave	knead knee kneel	knell knew knife	knight knit knob	knock knoll knot	know knur
-----------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	--------------

Accent on the First Syllable.

Knack-er knag-gy knap-ple knapp-ly knap-sack knap-weed kna-ve-ry kna-vish	kna-vish-ly kna-vish-ness knee-deep knee-pan kneel-er knick-knack knight-hood knight-ly	knit-ta-ble knit-ter knit-ting knit-tle knob-bed knob-bi-ness knob-by knock-er	knock-ing knot-grass knot-ted knot-ty know-a-ble know-ing knowl-edge knuc-kle
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TABLE 16.

Words in which *l* is not sounded.

Alms Balk balm	Calf calm cave	chalk Folk Half	halve Palm psalm	Qualm Salve shalm	stalk Talk Walk	Yolk
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Accent on the First Syllable.

calm-est chal-dron	Fal-con Hale-er†	Mal-k-in‡ malm-ay	Salm-on
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Pronounced faw'-lon.

† hale'-ser.

‡ maw'-tin.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK

TABLE 17.

O, in the following words, is sounded like u in the word TUB.

Bomb *	dost	Love	Rhomb	Ton	worse
Come	dove	Monk	Shove	tongue	wort
Done	Front	month	some	Word	worth
doth	Glove	None	son	work	

* Pronounced bum.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Bom-bard	com-frey	Gal-lon	moth-er	tu-tor
bom-bast	com-pass	gal-lep	Noth-ing	Won-der
bor-age	com-rade	gov-ern	Plov-er	wor-ry
bor-ough	con-duit *	Hon-ey	pom-mel	wor-ship
broth-er	con-jure	hov-er	poth-er	Com-pa-ny
Car-ol	con-y	King-dom	Rom-age	con-sta-ble
cas-sock	cov-er	Meth-od	Shov-el	cov-e-nant
col-our	cov-ert	mon-day	slov-en	Trou-ble-some
com-bat	cov-et	mon-ey	smeth-er	
come-ly	co-vy	mon-ger	stom-ach	
com-fit	coz-en	mon-grel	Thor-ough	
com-fort	Doz-en	mon-key	tur-bot	

* Pronounced cum-dit.

Accent on the Second Syllable.

Above	al-longe	a-mongst	Dis-com-fit
af-front	a-mong	at-tor-ney	

TABLE 18.

Ou, in the following words, is sounded like ow in down or frown.

Bough	Flout	Loud	oust	Scour	stout
bounce	foul	lounge	out	scout	Touse
bound	found	louse	Plough	shout	trouper
bout	Glout	lout	pouch	shroud	trout
Cloud	gout *	Mound	pounce	slouch	Vouch
clout	ground	mouse	pound	slough †	Wound ‡
couch	grouse	mouth	pout	spouse	
Doubt	grout	Noun	Round	spout	
douse	Hound	Ounce	rouse	sprout	
drought	house	our	rout	south	

* A disease.

† A miry place.

‡ Ind wind.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Boun-ty	Found-ling	Pro-noun	Clou-ter-ly
Couch-ant	foun-tain	Secoun-drel	Moun-to-bank
Doubt-ful	frou-zy	Trou-sers	Scar-a-mouch
dough-ty	Moun-tain	Boun-to-ous	

Accent on the Second Syllable.

A-bound	a-round	De-flour	Pro-nounce	Sur-round
a-bout	a-rouse	de-vour	pro-pound	Vouch-safe
ac-count	a-stound	de-vout	Re-bound	With-out
a-ground	a-vouch	E-spouse	re-count	En-coun-ter
a-loud	Car-ouse	ex-pound	re-doubt	
a-mount	com-pound	lm-pound	re-dound	

Accent on the Last Syllable.

Par-a-mount

Ou like u in bud.

Chough	Mouch	Touch	Young
Joust	Scourge	tough	Slough, a cast skin.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Coun-try	flour-ish	South-ern	Cour-te-ous
cou-ple	Gour-nst	south-ward	cour-te-ay
seur-age	Hon-our	Touch-stone	Jour-ney-man
cous-in	Jour-nal	touch-wood	jour-ney-work
Dou-ble	jour-ney	trou-ble	South-er-ly
Fa-mous	Nour-ish	Youn-ker	south-ern-wood
fa-vour	O-dour	young-ster	Touch-i-ness

Accent on the Second Syllable.

Ad-journ	E-nough	Ac-cou-ple	En-cour-age
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Ou like oo in coo.

Rouge	Gout*	Soup	through	youth
house	group	sous †	You	Wound, a hurt.
Croup	Rouge ‡	Tour §	your	

* Pronounced goo, taste.

† roache, point for the face.

‡ see, a penny.

§ A journey.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Through-ly	tour-ney	tour-na-ment
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THE NEW BRUNSWICK

Accent on the Second Syllable.

Ag-group a-mour	Car-touch con-tour	Ra-gout * rou-tine †	Tou-pet, or too-pee	Un-couth
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* Pronounced ra-goo'.

† too-teen'.

Ou sounded like o in NO.

Bourn	Dough	Gourd	mourn	source
Course	Four	Mould	Poult	Though
court	fourth	moult	Soul	troul

Accent on the First Syllable.

Bor-ough	Four-teen	moul-ding	poul-try
Con-course	fur-lough	moul-dy	Shoul-der
coul-ter	In-ter-course	Poul-ter-er	smoul-der
Dough-y	Moul-der	poul-tice *	Thor-ough

* Pronounced pole'-tis.

Accent on the Second Syllable.

Ac-court	al-though	Dis-course	Re-course	re-source
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Ou sounded like the word AWE.

Bought	Fought	Nought	Ought	Sought	Thought	Wrought
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Accent on the Second Syllable.

Be-sought	Me-thought
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TABLE 19.

Words in which ow is sounded as in HOW.

Brow	cow	Down	Gown	prow	sow †	Thow †
brown	cowl	drown	Low *	prowl	sowce	town
browse	crowd	drowse	Mow †	scowl	sowl	Vow
Clown	crown	Frown	Now			

* To bellow as a cow.

† A place for corn or hay.

‡ A swine.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Bow-els	down-ward	Pow-der	sow-ins
bow-er	dow-ny	pow-der-horn	Tow-el
Dow-a-ger	dow-re, or	pow-der-mill	tow-er
dow-dy	dow-ry	paw-er	town-clerk
dow-er	drow-si-ly	pow-er-ful	town-house
dow-las	drow-si-ness	pow-er-less	town-ship
dow-n-east	drow-sy	prow-ess	town-tail
dow-n-fal	Flow-er	Row-el	Vow-el
dow-n-hill	Low-er *	Show-er	vow-el
dow-n-right			

* To look gloomy.

Blow
bowl
Crow
Flow
flown
Glow

Bel-low
hor-row
bor-row
how-ma
how-spr
how-stri
Fal-low
fel-low
flow-ing

U, in th
of su
thru
impl,
as BO

Bull |

Bul-let
bul-lace
bul-li-on
bul-lock
bul-ly
bul-rush

SPELLING BOOK

31

Accent on the Second Syllable.

Al-low | a-row | En-dow | en-dow-ment | Re-nown

Ow sounded like o in NO or SO.

Blow	grow	Owe	sown	Bow, to shoot with.
bowl	grown	own	strow	Low, not high.
Crow	growth	Row	Throw	Mow, to cut grass.
Flow	Know	Show	thrown	Sow, to scatter grain.
flown	known	snow	throw	Low'er, to bring low.
Glow				

to think

Accent on the First Syllable.

Bel-low	fol-low	mel-low	Sal-low
bor-row	fol-low-er	mel-low-ness	sor-row
bor-row-en	frow-ard	min-now	Whit-low
bow-man	Hol-low	mow-er	wil-low
bow-sprit	hol-low-ness	Ow-ing	win-dow
bew-string	Low-er-most	ow-ner	Yel-low
Fal-low	low-ly	ow-ner-ship	yel-lows
fel-low	Mal-lows	Row-er	
flow-ing	mead-ow		

TABLE 20.

U, in the following words, and in all others compounded of BULL or FULL, is sounded like OO in WOO or WOOL: thus, BULL, FULL, &c., are pronounced as if written BOOL, FOOL, &c.; and BULL-BEGGAR, GRACEFUL, &c., as BOOL-BEGGAR, GRACEFOOL, &c.

Bull | bush | Full | Pull | push | puss | put *

* A verb.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Bul-let	bul-wark	but-che-ry	ful-le-ry	pad-ding-time
bul-lace *	bush-el	Cuc-koo	ful-ling-mill	pul-ler
bul-li-on	bush-i-ness	cush-i-on	ful-ly	pul-let
bul-lock	bush-ment	Ful-lage	Pad-ding	pul-ley
bul-ly	bu-shy	ful-ler	pad-ding-pis	pul-pit
bul-rush	but-cher			

* Pronounced bool-tis.

† Koosh-in.

Accent on the Second Syllable.

Hus-sa

hus-sar

Fâte, fâr, fall, fât; — mêt, mêt; — pine, pin; — nô, nôve.

TABLE 21.

Words in which w is not sounded.

Sword	whom	wrap	wreck	wretch	writ	wraps
Two	whoop	wrath	wren	wright	write	wrought
Who	whose	wreak	wrench	wring	writh	wrang
whole	wrack	wreath	wrest	wrist	wrong	wry

Accent on the First Syllable.

An-swer	wran-ge	wrig-ple	wri-ter	wrong-fal
Whole-sale	wrap-per	wrin-kle	wri-ting	wrong-ly
whole-some	wres-tle	wrist-band	writ-tan	wry-neck
whol-ly	wretch-ed			

XVII. 17.

SEVENTEEN. LESSON SEVENTEENTH.

Fierce, fôrce; savage, angry, furious.

Seize, sêz; to grasp, to lay hold on.

Wolf, wôlf; a kind of wild dog that devours sheep.

THE FOOLISH LAMB.

1. There was once a shep-herd, who had a great many sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them, and gave them sweet, fresh grass to eat, and clear wat-er to drink.

2. If they were sick, he was ve-ry good to them; and when they climb-d up a steep hill, and the lambs were ti-red, he u-sed to car-ry them in his arms.

3. When they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a stone, or a fence, and play them a tune, and sing to them; and so they were the hap-pi-est sheep and lambs in the whole world.

4. But ev-e-ry night this shep-herd u-sed to pen them up in a fold. Do you know what a sheep-fold is? Well, I will tell you.

5. It is a kind of pen, made of pales or stakes, driv-en in-to the ground, with lit-tle sticks, that will bend like wil-low twigs, twist-ed and made fast be-tween the stakes, so that noth-ing can creep in, and noth-ing can get out.

6. Well, and so ev-e-ry night, when it grew dark and cold, the shep-herd call-ed all his flock, sheep and lambs, to-gath-er, and drove them in-to the fold, and pen-ned them up.

nôt, nôt; — tâte, tâb, hâll; — ôll, pôund; — âtin, THIS.

there they lay as snug and warm as could be, and nothing could get in to hurt them; and the dogs lay round on the out-side to guard them, and bark if a-ny bo-dy came near; and in the mor-ning the shep-herd o-pen-ed the fold, and let the sheep til go out.

7. Now they were all ve-ry hap-py, as I told you, and lov-ed the shep-herd dear-ly that was so good to them; all ex-cept one fool-ish lit-tle lamb, that did not like to be shut up ev-e-ry night in the fold.

8. So this lamb came to her moth-er, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, "I won-der why we are all shut up so ev-e-ry night. The dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up? I think it is ve-ry, ve-ry hard, and I will get a-way if I can, I am re-solv-ed; for I like to run a-bout where I please, and I think it ve-ry-pleas-ant in the woods by moon-light."

9. Then the old sheep said to her, "You are ve-ry sil-ly, you lit-tle lamb; you had bet-ter stay in the fold. The shep-herd is so good to us, that we should al-ways do as he bids us; and if you wan-der a-bout by your-self, I dare say you will come to some harm."

10. "I dare say not," said the lit-tle lamb; and so, when the o-ven-ing came, and the shep-herd call-ed them all to come in-to the fold, she would not come, but crept sly-ly un-der a hedge and hid her-self.

11. When the rest of the lambs were all in the fold, and fast a-sleep, this lit-tle lamb came out, and jump-ed, and frisk-ed, and dan-ced a-bout; and she got out of the field, and got in-to a for-est full of trees, and a ve-ry fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed ve-ry loud.

12. Then the sil-ly lamb wish-ed she had been shut-up in the fold; but the fold was a great way off, and the wolf saw her, and seiz-ed her, and car-ri-ed her a-way to a dis-mal, dark den, all cov-er-ed with bones and blood.

13. In this den the wolf had two cubs; and the wolf said to them, "Here, I have brought you a young, fat lamb;" and so the cubs took her, and growl-ed o-ver her a lit-tle while, and then tore her to pie-ces, and ate her up.

IVIII. 18. EIGHTEEN. LESSON EIGHTEENTH.

Sir, sâr; a word of respect, a title.

THE DOG AND THE WOLF.

1. A wolf and a dog met by chance in the fields. "How do you do, sir?" said the wolf. "I am glad to see you, with all

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mêt; — plne, pîn; — nô, môve,

my heart. Dear me! how fat and plump you look, since I saw you last! If I am not too bold, sir, pray how came you to be in so fine a plight? For my part, poor wretch! I am so thin and so lean, that you may count all the bones in my skin."

2. "Why, my friend," said the dog, "I serve a good mas-ter; I guard his house from thieves; and for my pains I lodge in a warm ken-nel, and eat of the best meat he can give me."

3. "Is that the case?" said the wolf. "Then I should be glad to serve him too. Pray be so kind as to speak a good word for me." "I will," said the dog. "Do but come with me, and I do not doubt that I shall help you to a good place."

4. But as they went along, the wolf spi-ed a bare place round the neck of the dog, where the hair had been worn off by the chain. "Oh, sir," said he, "what do I see here? your neck is quite bare!"

5. "Why, to tell you the truth," said the dog, "it is the mark of a chain, which my good mas-ter puts on me in the day-time, that I may not bite those who come to see him."

6. "In-deed!" said the wolf. "Why, then, I tell you what; if this is the case, you may keep your good mas-ter, and your warm ken-nel, and your nice fare, and your long chain, to yourself, for me. I would rath-er go where I please, and be lean and thin, than be a slave all my life for the sake of good eating." And with that, off he sprang, and did not so much as stop to say, "Good by to you."

7. From this fa-ble we may learn, that to be free is one of the best gifts of Heav-en, if we do not make a bad use of our free-dom.

XIX. 19. NINETEEN. LESSON NINETEENTH.

Again, â-gên'.

Many, mên'-nê.

Either, ê'-rhuê.

Any, ên'-nê.

THE CARELESS GIRL.

1. A lit-tle girl, whose moth-er was so kind as to teach her to read, had a great ma-ny pret-ty books giv-en to her; but she was so sil-ly that she would not take care of them, but u-sed to spoil and tear them, so that they could not be read. One day, her aunt gave her a Young Read-er, full of sto-ries, and pret-ty pic-tures. Her aunt de-si-red her to take care of it, and not let it get ei-ther dir-ty or torn.

2. The lit-tle girl said she would be sure to keep it ve-ry

saf-
bee-
leav-
at k
3
the
she
her
4
At l
they
go v
5
to g
all t
chil-
book
6
their
for t
tear

XX

1.
hunt-
tranc-
mice
2.
up-on
"how
war-r
time t
3.
harm
you s
such a
venge
4.
but as
was co
5. N

nór, nôt; — tâbe, tâb, báll; — ôll, póând; — thín, thís.

safe. But she for-got to put it in-to her box, af-ter she had been read-ing it; and so it was toss-ed a-bout, and some of the leaves were pull-ed out, and the cov-er was bro-ken off; and at last a lit-tle dog play-ed with it, and gnaw-ed it to pie-ces.

3. Then the lit-tle girl could not read in it a-ny more, or see the pret-ty pic-tures a-gain. She was now ve-ry sor-ry that she had been so care-less, and wish-ed for a new book; and her fa-ther was so kind as to buy her one.

4. But she soon let that be spoil-ed, as the last had been. At last, all her friends grew ti-red of giv-ing her books, when they saw that she took no care of them; so she was for-ced to go with-out, and not have any book to read in.

5. What a sad thing that was, to have no book to read, but to grow up a dunce, and not be a-ble to spell or read! I hope all the lit-tle boys and girls who hear a-bout this care-less child, will think of her, and take care not to let their own books be so spoil-ed and torn as hers were.

6. When they have done read-ing, they must put a-way their books in some place where they will be safe, and rea-dy for them the next time they want them, for no-ñe but dun-ces tear or lose their books.

XX. 20. TWENTY. LESSON TWENTIETH.

THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

1. A no-ble li-on, faint with heat, and wea-ry with hard hunt-ing, lay down to re-fresh him-self with a nap in the en-trance of a large cave. While he was a-sleep, a num-ber of mice ran o-ver his back, and wa-ked him.

2. Up-on this, start-ing up in a rage, and clap-ping his paw up-on one of them, "You lit-tle scam-bling rogue!" said he, "how came you to be so bold as to dis-turb my rest? But I war-rant you I will put an end to your sau-cy pranks for the time to come."

3. "In-deed, sir," said the lit-tle crea-ture, "I meant no harm; upon my word and hon-our, I did not. Be-sides, sir, you see I am a mouse, and it would be a great dis-grace to such a no-ble beast as the mon-arch of the for-est, to take re-venge on such a lit-tle thing as I am."

4. The good li-on could not help laugh-ing at his ex-cuse; but as he thought there was some rea-son in what he said, he was con-tent to let him go.

5. Not long af-ter, as the same li-on was roam-ing o-ver the

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mêt; — plne, pin; — nô; môve,

for-est in search of his prey, he had the ill luck to run into a strong net, which had been laid for him by the hun-ters; and, not be-ing a-ble to fi ce his way out of it, down he fell, and set up such a fear-ful roar as made the ground trem-ble un-der him.

6. The poor mouse, know-ing the voice, in a mo-ment ran as fast as he could to see what was the mat-ter. When he came to the spot, and be-held the li-on foam-ing at the mouth with rage, "Come, no-ble sir," said he, "let me beg of you not to dis-turb your-self; your poor lit-tle scam-bling rogue will set you free, or die for it."

7. The mouse was as good as his word; for to work he went in an in-stant, and with his sharp lit-tle teeth gnaw-ed in two the knots and mesh-es of the net, and left the no-ble li-on to go where he pleas-ed.

8. We may learn from this fa-ble, that there is no per-son so lit-tle but that the great-est may, at some time or oth-er, stand in need of his help.

XXI. 21.

TWENTY-ONE. LESSON TWENTY-FIRST.

Furnace, fûr'-nls; *an enclosed fireplace.*

THE NET CAST INTO THE SEA.

1. Je-sus' spoke this par-a-ble. The king-dom of heav-en is like un-to a net cast in-to the sea, which gath-er-ed fish of ev-e-ry kind. When the net was full, they drew it to shore, and gath-er-ed the good in-to ves-sels, but cast the bad a-way.

2. So shall it be at the end of the world. The an-gels shall come forth, and sep-ar-ate the wick-ed from a-mong the just, and shall cast them in-to a fur-nace of fire: there shall be wail-ing and gnash-ing of teeth.

XXII. 22.

TWENTY-TWO. LESSON TWENTY-SECOND.

Measure, mēzh'-dre.

| Either, é/-rthr.

OF MEASURE.

1. Twelve inch-es make one foot; three feet are one yard; five yards and a half are call-ed ei-ther a perch, or a pole, or a

nôr, nô't; — tâbe, tâb, bâll; — ôil, pôând; — thîn, thîs.

rod; for-ty perch-es, poles, or rôds, are one fur-long; eight fur-longs are one mile; and three miles are one league.

2. A fath-om is two yards, or six feet; a hand, which is com-mon-ly u-sed in meas-u-ring hors-es, is four inch-es; and a span is nine inch-es. A mile con-tains three hun-dred and twen-ty perch-es, poles, or rods.

TABLE 22.

THREE Syllables pronounced as two, and accented on the FIRST.

The teacher should inform the pupil that

geon, gion,	is sounded like jun ;
lion, preceded by l, or n,	" " yun ;
tial, cial,	" " shal ;
tion, sion,	" " shun ;
tient, cient,	" " shent ;
tious, scious, cious,	" " shus.

FIRST.

Ac-tion	Fac-tion	Man-sion	pa-tient	ses-sion
an-cient	fac-tious	mar-tial	pen-sion	so-cial
auc-tion	fic-tion	men-tion	pil-lion	spe-cial
Bas-tion	frac-tion	mil-lion	por-tion	spe-cious
Cap-tious	fric-tion	mis-sion	po-tion	sta-tion
cau-tion	func-tion	mo-tion	pre-cious	suc-tion
cau-tious	fu-sion	Na-tion	Ques-tion	sur-geon
coc-tion	Gra-cious	no-tion	quo-tient	Unc-tion
con-science	Junc-tion	nup-tial	Ra-tion	Ver-sion
con-scious	Le-gion	Op-tion	re-gion	vi-cious
Dic-tion	lo-tion	Par-tial	Sanc-tion	vi-sion
dun-geon	lus-cious	pas-sion	sec-tion	

Words of FOUR Syllables pronounced as THREE, with the Accent on the Second Syllable.

A-dop-tion	Ca-pa-cious	con-fu-sion	cor-rec-tion
af-fec-tion	ces-sa-tion	con-junc-tion	cor-rup-tion
af-flic-tion	col-la-tion	con-struc-tion	cre-a-tion
a-sper-sion	com-pas-sion	con-ten-tious	De-coc-tion
at-ten-tion	con-cep-tion	con-ver-sion	de-fec-tion
at-trac-tion	con-clu-sion	con-vic-tion	de-fi-cient
au-spi-cious	con-fes-sion	con-vul-sion	de-jec-tion

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mê, mêt; — plne, pin; — nô, môve,

de-li-cious	ex-pres-sion	Li-ba-tion	pro-por-tion
de-scrip-tion	ex-pul-sion	li-cen-tious	pro-vin-cial
de-struc-tion	ex-tor-tion	Ma-li-cious	Re-jec-tion
de-trac-tion	ex-trac-tion	mu-ni-tion	re-la-tion
de-vo-tion	Fal-la-cious	Nar-ra-tion	re-ten-tion
dis-cus-sion	Im-mer-sion	Ob-jec-tion	re-tor-tion
dis-sen-sion	im-par-tial	ob-struc-tion	Sal-va-tion
dis-tinc-tion	im-pa-tient	op-pres-sion	sub-jec-tion
di-vi-sion	im-pres-sion	o-ra-tion	sub-stan-tial
E-lec-tion	in-junc-tion	Per-fec-tion	sub-trac-tion
es-sen-tial	in-scrip-tion	pol-lu-tion	sub-ver-sion
ex-ac-tion	in-struc-tion	pre-dic-tion	suc-ces-sion
ex-clu-sion	in-ven-tion	pre-scrip-tion	sus-pi-cion
ex-pan-sion	ir-rup-tion	pro-mo-tion	Temp-tation

XXIII. 23.

TWENTY-THREE. LESSON TWENTY-THIRD.

Ben-e-fac'-tor; *he that confers a benefit.*

Hu-mane'; *kind, civil, good-natured.*

Two-pence, tûp'-pence.

THE CHIMNEY-SWEEPER.

1. When they had done break-fast, his moth-er lent Hen-ry a lit-tle book for chil-dren, and let him read the sto-ry of the poor blind fid-dler, with which Hen-ry was ve-ry much pleas-ed; and then she let Lu-cy read the fol-low-ing sto-ry.

2. "A man, ri-ding near a town call-ed Read-ing, saw a lit-tle chim-ney-sweep-er ly-ing in the dirt, who seem-ed to be in great pain, and he ask-ed him, what was the mat-ter; and the chim-ney-sweep-er said, that he had fall-en down, and bro-ken his arm, and hurt his leg, so that he was not a-ble to walk.

3. "And the man, who was ve-ry good-na-tu-red, got off his horse, and put the chim-ney-sweep-er up-on it, and walk-ed by the side of the horse, and held the boy on, till he came to Read-ing.

4. "When he came to Read-ing, he put the boy un-der the care of an old wo-man, whom he knew there; and he paid a sur-geon for set-ting his arm, and gave the wo-man mon-ey for the trou-ble which she would have in ta-king care of the boy, and the ex-pense which she would be at in feed-ing him, till he should be a-ble to work a-gain, to earn mon-ey for him-self.

5. "Then the man con-tin-u-ed his jour-ney till he got to his

nôr, nô't; — tâbe, tâb, bôll; — ôil, pôund; — thîn, THIS.

own house, which was a great way off. The boy soon got well, and earn-ed his bread by sweep-ing chim-neys at Reading.

6. "Sev-er-al years af-ter that time, this same good-na-tu-red man was ri-ding through Read-ing, and his horse took fright up-on a bridge, and jump-ed, with the man up-on his back, in-to the wat-er.

7. "The man could not swim, and the peo-ple who were on the bridge, and saw him tum-ble in, were a-fraid to jump in-to the wat-er, to pull him out; but just as he was rea-dy to sink, a chim-ney-sweep-er, who was go-ing by, saw him, and, with-out stop-ping a mo-ment, threw him-self in-to the riv-er, and, seiz-ing hold of him, drag-ged him out of the wat-er, and sa-ved him from be-ing drown-ed.

8. "When the man was safe up-on the bank, and was go-ing to thank the man who pull-ed him out of the wat-er, he re-col-lect-ed that it was the same chim-ney-sweep-er, whom he had ta-ken care of, sev-er-al years be-fore, and who had haz-ard-ed his own life to save that of his ben-e-fac-tor."

9. When Lu-cy had done read-ing, her moth-er ask-ed Hen-ry which he li-ked bet-ter, the man who had ta-ken care of the chim-ney-sweep-er, whom he did not know, or the chim-ney-sweep-er, who had sa-ved the life of the man whom he knew, and who had taken care of him when his arm was bro-ken.

10. Hen-ry said he li-ked the chim-ney-sweep-er bet-ter, be-cause he was grate-ful, and be-cause he ven-tu-red his own life to save that of the man who had been kind to him.

11. But Lu-cy said, she li-ked the oth-er man bet-ter, be-cause he was hu-mane, and took care of a poor lit-tle boy, who had no-bo-dy to take care of him, and from whom he could nev-er ex-pect to re-ceive a ny ben-e-fit.

XXIV. 24.

TWENTY-FOUR. LESSON TWENTY-FOURTH.

Grope; to feel, without being able to see.

Immediately, Im-mê-dê-ât-lê.

Victuals, vit-tl.

THE GOOD-NATURED BOY.

1. A lit-tle boy, whose name was James, went out, one mor-nig, to walk to a vil-lage, a-bout five miles from the place where he liv-ed, and took with him, in a bas-ket, the food that was to serve him the whole day.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát; — mè, mêt; — pine, pín; — nô, mòve,

2. As he was walk-ing a-long, a poor lit-tle half-starv-ed dog came up to him, wag-ging his tail, and seem-ing to en-treat him to take pi-ty on him.

3. The lit-tle boy at first took no no-tice of him; but at length, see-ing how lean and fam-ish-ed he was, he said, "This dog must be ve-ry hung-ry. If I give him part of my din-ner, I shall be o-bli-ged to go home hun-gry my-self. How-ev-er, as he seems to want it more than I do, he shall have part of it."

4. Say-ing this, he gave the dog part of what he had in the bas-ket, who ate it as if he had not ta-sted vic-tu-als for a fort-night.

5. James went on a lit-tle far-ther, his dog still fol-low-ing him, and fawn-ing up-on him with the great-est grat-i-tude and af-fec-tion, when he saw a poor old horse ly-ing up-on the ground, and groan-ing as if he was ve-ry ill. He went up to him, and saw that he was al-most starv-ed, and so weak that he was un-a-ble to ríse.

6. "I am ve-ry much a-fraid," said the boy, "if I stay to as-sist this horse, that it will be dark be-fore I can re-turn; and I have heard there are sev-er-al rob-bers in the neigh-bour-hood. How-ev-er, I will try: it is do-ing a good ac-tion, to try to re-lieve him, and God Al-migh-ty will take care of me."

7. He then went and pull-ed up some grass, which he brought to the horse's mouth, who im-me-di-ate-ly be-gan to eat with much rel-ish; as his chief dis-ease was hun-ger. He then fetch-ed some wat-er in his hat, which the an-i-mal drank up, and soon seem-ed to be so much re-fresh-ed, that, af-ter a few tri-als, he got up, and be-gan to eat grass.

8. James then went on a lit-tle far-ther, and saw a man wa-ding a-bout in a pond of wat-er, with-out be-ing a-ble to get out of it. "What is the mat-ter, good man?" said James to him; "can-not you find your way out of the pond?"

9. "No, God bless you, my good lit-tle mas-ter!" said the man; "for such I take you to be by your voice. I have fall-en in-to this pond, and know not how to get out a-gain, as I am quite blind, and am al-most a-fraid to move for fear of be-ing drown-ed."

10. "Well," said James, "though I shall be wet to the skin, if you will throw me your stick, I will try to help you out of it."

11. The blind man then threw the stick to the side where he had heard the voice; the lit-tle boy caught it, and went in-to the wat-er, feel-ing ve-ry care-ful-ly be-fore him, lest he should go be-yond his depth. At length he reach-ed the blind man, took him by the hand, and led him out.

12. The blind man then gave him a thou-sand thanks, and told him he could grope his way home; and James ran on as hard as he could, to pre-vent be-ing too late,

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felt h
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fast, y
lost, e
10.
but it
bri-er
find h
11.

nôr, nô't; — tâbe, tâb, bûh; — ôll, pôund; — tîn, thîs.

XXV. 25.

TWENTY-FIVE. LESSON TWENTY-FIFTH.

Clothes, . . . klôze. | Villain, . . . vîl'-lîn.

THE REST OF THE SAME STORY.

1. James had not pro-ceed-ed far, be-fôre he saw a poor sail-or, who had lost both his legs in a bat-tle at sea, hop-ping a-long on crutch-es.

2. "God bless you, my lit-tle mas-ter!" said the sail-or; "I have fought ma-n-y a bat-tle in my coun-try's de-fence; but now I am cripp-led, as you see, and have nei-ther vic-tu-als nor mon-ey, al-though I am al-most fam-ish-ed."

3. The lit-tle boy could not re-sist his in-cli-na-tion to re-lieve him; so he gave him all the vic-tu-als that he had left, and said, "God help you, poor man! this is all I have; oth-er-wise you should have more."

4. He then ran a-long, and pres-ent-ly ar-rived in the town he was go-ing to, did his er-rand, and re-turn-ed tow-ards his own home, as fast as he could. But he had not gone much more than half way, be-fôre the night shut in ve-ry dark, with-out ei-ther moon or stars to light him.

5. The poor lit-tle boy did all that he was a-ble, to find his way, but lost it in turn-ing down a lane, which brought him into a wood, where he wan-der-ed a-bout a great while, with-out be-ing a-ble to find a-ny path to lead him out.

6. Ti-red out at last, and hun-gry, he felt him-self so fee-ble that he could go no far-ther, but sat him-self down up-on the ground and cri-ed bit-ter-ly.

7. Here he sat for some time, till at last the lit-tle dog, who had nev-er for-sa-ken him, came up to him wag-ging his tail, and hold-ing some-thing in his mouth. James took it from him, and saw it was a hand-ker-chief, nice-ly pin-ned to-geth-er, which some-bo-dy had drop-ped, and the dog had pick-ed up.

8. Up-on o-pen-ing it, he found sev-er-al sli-ces of bread and meat, which the lit-tle boy ate with great sat-is-fac-tion, and felt him-self much re-fresh-ed with this meal.

9. "So," said he to his dog, "I see that, if I gave you a break-fast, you have giv-en me a sup-per; and a good turn is nev-er lost, e-ven if it is done to a dog."

10. He then once more tri-ed to find his way out of the wood, but it was to no purpose; he on-ly scratch-ed his legs with bri-ers, and slip-ped down in the dirt, with-out be-ing a-ble to find his way out.

11. He was just go-ing to give up all hope of get-ting home,

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mêt; — plne, pln; — nô, môte,

when he hap-pen-ed to see a horse feed-ing be-fore him; and, go-ing up to him, he saw, by the light of the moon, which just then be-gan to shine, that it was the ve-ry same that he had fed in the mor-ning.

12. "Per-haps," said James, "this horse, as I have been so good to him, will let me get up-on his back, and he may bring me out of the wood, as he must know the way."

13. He then went up to the horse, speak-ing to him, and pat-ting him; and the horse let him get up-on his back, and then went slow-ly along through the wood, gra-zing as he went, till he brought him to an o-pen-ing which led to the road.

14. James was much re-joi-ced at this, and said, "If I had not sa-ved this crea-ture's life in the mor-ning, I should have been o-bli-ged to stay here all night. I see by this, that a good turn is nev-er lost.

15. But the poor lit-tle boy had yet a great-er dan-ger to un-der-go; for, as he was go-ing a-long a dark lane, two men rush-ed out up-on him, laid hold of him, and were go-ing to strip him of his clothes.

16. But, just as they were be-gin-ning to do it, the lit-tle dog bit the leg of one of the men so hard, that he left the lit-tle boy, and pur-su-ed the dog, that ran howl-ing and bark-ing a-way.

17. At this in-stant, a voice was heard, that cr-ied out, "There the ras-cals are! let us knock them down!" which fright-en-ed the re-main-ing man so much, that he ran a-way, and his com-pan-ion fol-low-ed him.

18. James then look-ed up, and saw it was the sail-or, whom he had fed in the mor-ning, car-ri-ed up-on the shoul-ders of the blind man, whom he had help-ed out of the pond.

19. "There, my lad," said the sail-or, "we have come in time to do you a ser-vice, in re-turn for what you did us in the mor-ning.

20. "As I lay un-der a hedge, I heard these vil-lains talk of rob-bing a lit-tle boy, and from the de-scrip-tion, I con-clu-ded it must be you; but I was so lame, that I should not have been a-ble to get here in time to help you, if I had not met this hon-est blind man, who took me up-on his back while I show-ed him the way."

21. James thank-ed them heart-i-ly for thus de-fend-ing him; and they went all to-geth-er to his fa-ther's house, which was not far off, where they were all kind-ly en-ter-tain-ed with a sup-per and a bed.

22. The lit-tle fel-low took care of his faith-ful dog as long as he liv-ed, and has nev-er for-got-ten that we must do good to oth-ers, if we wish them to do the same to us.

nôr, nô't; — tâbe, tâb, báll; — ôll, pôând; — tain, this.

TABLE 23.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Ab-so-lute-ly	Hab-er-dash-er	pen-e-tra-ble
ac-cept-a-ble	hos-pi-ta-ble	prac-ti-ca-ble
ac-ces-sa-ry	in-no-cen-cy	pref-er-a-ble
ac-cu-ra-cy	in-ti-ma-cy	prof-it-a-ble
ac-cu-rate-ly	in-tri-ca-cy	pu-ri-fi-er
ac-ri-mo-ny	Jan-u-a-ry	Rea-son-a-ble
Beau-ti-ful-ly	ju-di-cat-ure	reg-u-lar-ly
boun-ti-ful-ness	Lit-er-a-ture	rep-u-ta-ble
bril-li-an-cy	lu-mi-na-ry	right-e-ous-ness
Cap-i-tal-ly	Mat-ri-mo-ny	Sal-u-ta-ry
cer-e-mo-ny	mel-an-cho-ly	sanc-tu-a-ry
com-fort-a-ble	mem-o-ra-ble	sem-i-na-ry
com-pa-ra-ble	mer-ce-na-ry	spec-u-la-tive
com-pe-ten-cy	mil-i-ta-ry	sta-tion-a-ry
con-tro-ver-sy	mis-er-a-ble	stat-u-a-ry
con-tu-ma-cy	mod-er-ate-ly	sub-lu-na-ry
co-pi-ous-ly	mul-ti-ply-er	su-per-a-ble
cop-u-la-tive	mu-si-cal-ly	Tab-er-na-cle
Dan-ger-ous-ly	Nat-u-ral-ly	tes-ti-mo-ny
del-i-ca-cy	né-ces-sa-ry	tit-u-la-ry
diff-ic-ul-ty	nec-ro-man-cy	tow-ard-li-ness
Ef-fi-ca-cy	neg-li-gent-ly	Va-ri-e-gate
el-e-gant-ly	Ob-du-ra-cy	ve-ge-ta-ble
ex-cel-len-cy	ob-vi-ous-ly	ven-er-a-tor
Feb-ru-a-ry	oc-cu-pi-er	ven-ti-la-tor
for-mi-da-ble	op-er-a-tive	vin-di-cat-ive
for-tu-nate-ly	or-a-to-ry	vir-tu-al-ly
friv-o-lous-ly	or-di-na-ry	Wat-er-mel-on
Gen-er-ous-ly	Par-don-a-ble	wat-er-wil-low
gov-ern-a-ble	pat-ri-mo-ny	Yel-low-ish-ness

TABLE 24.

Accent on the Second Syllable.

Ab-bro-vi-ate	a-bu-sive-ly	al-low-a-ble	be-nev-o-lence
a-bil-i-ty	ac-cel-e-rate	a-rith-me-tick	bi-og-ra-phy
a-bom-i-nate	ac-cu-mu-late	au-thor-i-ty	Chro-nol-o-gy
ab-ate-mi-ous	ad-mi-nis-ter	Bar-ba-ri-an	con-for-ma-ble
ab-sur-di-ty	a-gree-a-ble	be-ha-vi-our	con-tin-u-al

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mê, mêt; — plne, pln; — nô, môve,

con-ve-ni-ent	er-ro-ne-ous	im-mu-ta-ble	om-nip-o-tent
co-op-er-ate	e-van-gel-ist	im-pe-ri-ous	Par-tic-u-lar
De-fen-si-ble	ex-ceed-ing-ly	im-pi-e-ty	per-pet-u-al
de-for-mi-ty	ex-cu-sa-ble	im-pos-si-ble	pre-ca-ri-ous
de-light-ful-ly	ex-per-i-meht	in-ca-pa-ble	pros-per-i-ty
de-liv-er-ance	ex-ter-mi-nate	in-cli-na-ble	Re-cep-ta-cle
de-plo-ra-ble	ex-trav-a-gant	in-cu-ra-ble	re-gal-i-ty
de-si-ra-ble	ex-trem-i-ty	in-de-cen-cy	re-mark-a-ble
de-test-a-ble	Fe-li-ci-ty	in-fat-u-ate	re-mu-ner-ate
dis-loy-al-ty	fru-gal-i-ty	in-sin-u-ate	Sa-ga-ci-ty
dis-or-der-ly	fu-tu-ri-ty	La-bo-ri-ous	su-pe-ri-or
dis-u-ni-on	Ge-og-ra-phy	lux-u-ri-ous	su-per-la-tive
di-vin-i-ty	ge-om-e-try	Ma-te-ri-al	Tri-um-phant-ly
dog-mat-i-cal	gram-ma-ri-an	mi-rac-u-lous	Un-search-a-ble
Ef-fec-tu-al	Hu-man-i-ty	Non-sen-si-cal	Va-cu-i-ty
en-thu-si-ast	hu-mil-i-ty	no-to-ri-ous	vi-va-ci-ty
e-pit-o-mé	Il-lit-er-ate	O-be-di-ent	vo-lup-tu-ous

XXVI. 26.

TWENTY-SIX. LESSON TWENTY-SIXTH.

Busy, blz'-zè; *active*.

In-dul'-gence; *gratification, favouring*.

I DID NOT THINK.

1. A lit-tle boy was once ask-ed a ques-tion a-bout his les-son, which he could not an-swer. The ques-tion was a plain one. His teach-er put the ques-tion to the next boy, who an-swer-ed it im-me-di-ate-ly; when the first boy cri-ed out — "O, I did not think!"

2. I have of-ten thought of this lit-tle boy's ex-pres-sion, when en-ga-ged in my du-ties in school; and per-haps, if I ex-plain my mean-ing, some chil-dren may be a-ble to un-der-stand it.

3. If I see a schol-ar look-ing a-bout heed-less-ly, or turn-ing his head at ev-e-ry move in the school-room, (and I do some-times see it,) I say, "Sure-ly that boy 'does not think,' or he would not thus break the rules of the school, and grieve his teach-er's heart."

4. When I find a schol-ar fre-quent-ly ab-sent from school, or late in his at-ten-dance, I al-ways con-clude that he "does not think;" for he u-su-al-ly has a poor les-son, and, fre-quent-ly, none at all.

nór, nóť ; — tábe, táb, bóll ; — óil, póánd ; -- *thin, this.*

5. Some chil-dren and young peo-ple will not go to school. I pi-ty them in my heart. They say they are too ig-no-rant, too old, or too much oc-cu-pi-ed in oth-er things. Sure-ly *they* "*do not think,*" or they would not say they are too ig-no-rant to need *in-struc-tion*, or too old to get it — since they will have much use for it; nor too bu-sy to at-tend to the ve-ry thing for which they were born.

6. When I see chil-dren care-less of ad-vice, bent on the indul-gence of their own wish-es, and in-dif-fer-ent to the fu-ture, I know that I may say of them, "*they do not think,*" or they would not thus throw a-way their time, and lose the best things in this life, and the hopes of a life to come, for tri-fles that are re-al-ly not worth think-ing a-bout.

7. I have on-ly to say to all chil-dren, that they will nev-er get good les-sons, nor love the school, nor please their teach-ers, nor, above all, please God — *unless they think.*

XXVII. 27.

TWENTY-SEVEN. LESSON TWENTY-SEVENTH.

Fled-ged; furnished with wings, full-feathered.
I'll; I will or I shall.

THE LARK.

1. An old lark, who had a nest of young ones in a field of corn which was al-most ripe, was not a lit-tle a-fraid the reap-ers would be set to work be-fore her love-ly brood were fled-ged e-nough to be a-ble to re-move from the place.

2. One mor-ning, there-fore, be-fore she took her flight, to seek some-thing to feed them with, "My dear lit-tle crea-tures," said she, "be sure that, in my ab-sence, you take the strict-est no-tice of ev-e-ry word you hear, and do not fail to tell me as soon as I come home."

3. Some time af-ter she was gone, in came the own-er of the field, and his son. "Well, George," said he, "this corn, I think, is ripe e-nough to be cut down; so, to-mor-row mor-ning, go as soon as you can see, and de-sire our friends and neigh-bours to come and help us; and tell them that we will do as much for them the first time they want us."

4. When the old lark came back to her nest, the young ones be-gan to nes-tle and chirp a-bout her; beg-ging her, af-ter what they had heard, to re-move them as soon as she could.

5. "Hush!" said she; "hold your sil-ly tongues. If the far-mer de-pends up-on his friends and his neigh-bours, you may take my word for it that his corn will not be reap-ed to-mor-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mêt; — pine, pin; — nô, môve,

row." The next mor-ning, there-fore, she went out a-gain, and left the same or-ders as be-fore.

6. The ow-ner of the field came soon af-ter, to wait for those he had sent to; but the sun grew hot, and not a sin-gle man came to help him. "Why, then," said he to his son, "I'll tell you what, my boy; you see those friends of ours have for-gotten us; you must there-fore run to your un-cles and cous-ins, and tell them that I shall ex-pect them to-mor-row, ear-ly, to help us to reap."

7. Well, this al-so the young ones told their moth-er as soon as she came home; and in a sad fright they were. "Never mind it, chil-dren," said the old one; "for if that be all, you may take my word for it, that his breth-ren and kins-men will not be so for-ward to as-sist him as he seems wil-ling to be-lieve. But mark," said she, "what you hear the next time; and let me know with-out fail."

8. The old lark went a-broad the next day as be-fore; but when the post far-mer found that his kins-men were as back-ward as his neigh-bours, "Why, then," said he, "since your un-cles and cous-ins so neg-lect us, do you get," said he to his son, "a cou-ple of good sic-kles a-gainst to-mor-row mor-ning, and we will o-ren reap the corn our-selves, my boy!"

9. When the young ones told their moth-er this, "Now, my lit-tle dears," said she, "we must be gone in-deed; for when a man re-solves to do his own work him-self, you may then de-pend up-on it that it will be done."

XXVIII. 28.

TWENTY-EIGHT. LESSON TWENTY-EIGHTH.

Grav'i-ty; *seriousness, solemnity.*

In'tri-cale; *entangled, perplexed.*

Justice, jûs'-tis.

Mr.; *master.* When this word is a title of civility only, its sound is contracted into *Mister*: thus, *Mr. Justice* *Monkey* is pronounced *Mister Justice Monkey*.

Opposite, ôp/-pô-zit; *placed in front, facing each other.*

THE CATS THAT WENT TO LAW.

1. Two cats, hav-ing sto-len some cheese, could not a-gree a-bout di-vi-ding their prize. In or-der, there-fore, to set-the dis-pute, they went to court, to try the case be-fore Mr. Jus-tice Mon-key.

2. His Hon-our read-i-ly con-sent-ed to hear the cause, and,

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nór, nót; — tóbe, táb, báll; — óll, póónd; — thín, tnis.

pro-du-cing a bal-ance, put a part of the cheese in-to each scale.

3. "Let me see," said he; "ay, this lump out-weighs the oth-er;" and im-me-di-ate-ly bit off a large piece; in or-der, he ob-serv-ed, to make them e-qual.

4. The op-po-site scale was now be-come the heav-i-er, which af-ford-ed our judge an-oth-er reas-on for a sec-ond mouth-ful.

5. "Hold, hold!" said the two cats, who be-gan to be a-larm-ed for the e-vent; "give us our shares, and we are sat-is-fi-ed." "If you are sat-is-fi-ed," re-turn-ed the mon-key, "jus-tice is not; a case of this in-tri-cate na-ture is by no means so soon de-ter-min-ed."

6. Up-on which he con-tin-u-ed to nib-ble first one piece, and then the oth-er, till the poor cats, see-ing their cheese grad-u-al-ly di-min-ish-ing, en-treat-ed him to give him-self no fur-ther trou-ble, but de-liv-er to them what re-main-ed.

7. "Not so fast, not so fast, I be-seech you, friends!" re-pli-ed the mon-key; "we owe jus-tice to our-selves as well as to you: what re-mains is due to me in right of my of-fice:" up-on which he cram-med the whole in-to his mouth, and with great grav-i-ty dis-miss-ed the court.

8. The scales of the law are sel-dom pois-ed, till lit-tle or noth-ing re-mains in ei-ther.

XXIX. 29.

TWENTY-NINE. LESSON TWENTY-NINTH.

OF TIME.

1. A min-ute is di-vi-ded in-to six-ty parts: ev-e-ry one of these parts is cal-led a sec-ond. Six-ty min-utes are one hour; twen-ty-four hours are one day; sev-en days are one week; fif-ty-two weeks and one day make a com-mon year, and fif-ty-two weeks and two days, a leap-year.

2. The year is di-vi-ded in-to twelve por-tions cal-led cal-en-dar months, the names of which are Jan-u-a-ry, Feb-ru-a-ry, March, A-pril, May, June, Ju-ly, Au-gust, Sep-tem-ber, Oc-to-ber, No-vem-ber, and De-cem-ber. Of these, A-pril, June, Sep-tem-ber, and No-vem-ber, have thir-ty days each. In leap-years, Feb-ru-a-ry has twen-ty-nine days.

3. The pre-cise length of the year is found to be three hun-dred and six-ty-five days, five hours, for-ty-eight min-utes, and for-ty-eight sec-onds.

Fäte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mêt; — pine, pln; — nô, môve,

TABLE 25.

Accent on the Third Syllable.

Ac-a-dem-ick	dis-ap-point-ed	in-con-sis-tent
ac-ci-den-tal	dis-com-po-sure	in-of-fen-sive
af-fi-da-vit	dis-con-tent-ed	in-ter-fe-rence
an-no-ta-tor	dis-con-tin-ue	Mal-e-fac-tor
an-te-ce-dent	dis-in-her-it	man-u-fac-ture
ap-pre-hen-sive	El-e-men-tal	me-di-a-tor
Bas-ti-na-do	em-ble-mat-ick	mem-o-ran-dum
Cir-cum-ja-cent	ep-i-dem-ick	mod-er-a-tor
com-pli-men-tal	Eu-ro-pe-an	Op-por-tune-ly
com-pre-hen-sive	Glad-i-a-tor	or-nam-en-tal
con-tro-ver-sial	Hy-me-ue-al	Par-a-lyt-ick
cor-re-spon-dence	Ig-no-ra-mus	Sem-i-co-lon
coun-ter-bal-ance	in-ad-ver-tence	Un-be-com-ing
Dis-ad-van-tage	in-ci-den-tal	u-ni-ver-sal
dis-a-gree-ment	in-co-he-rent	

TABLE 26.

FIVE Syllables, pronounced as FOUR, with the Accent on the Third Syllable.

Ab-di-ca-tion	dev-as-ta-tion	In-eli-na-tion
ab-so-lu-tion	dis-po-si-tion	in-suf-fi-cient
ac-qui-si-tion	dis-qui-si-tion	in-vi-ta-tion
ad-mi-ra-tion	Ed-u-ca-tion	Nom-i-na-tion
ap-plica-tion	ef-fi-ca-cious	Ob-ser-va-tion
ap-pro-ba-tion	em-i-gra-tion	op-po-si-tion
av-ar-i-cious	em-u-la-tion	Pal-pi-ta-tion
Cir-cu-la-tion	e-qui-noc-tial	pen-i-ten-tial
com-pen-sa-tion	ex-clam-a-tion	per-spi-ra-tion
com-pi-la-tion	ex-e-cra-tion	pet-ri-fac-tion
com-pu-ta-tion	ex-pe-di-tion	prep-ar-a-tion
con-cen-tra-tion	ex-pe-di-tious	pre-pos-ses-sion
con-de-scen-sion	ex-phi-ca-tion	prof-an-a-tion
con-sci-en-tious	ex-por-ta-tion	prop-o-si-tion
con-ver-sa-tion	ex-po-si-tion	prov-o-ca-tion
cul-ti-va-tion	ex-tir-pa-tion	punc-tu-a-tion
Def-i-ni-tion	ex-tri-ca-tion	Re-qui-si-tion
dem-on-str-a-tion	Fer-men-ta-tion	res-ig-na-tion
det-es-ta-tion	fu-mi-ga-tion	res-o-lu-tion

nô, môve,

nôr, nô-t; — tâbe, tâb, bâll; — ôil, pôând; — thin, this.

res-pi-ra-tion
ret-ri-bu-tion
rev-e-la-tion
Sat-is-fac-tion
su-per-fi-cial

su-per-scrip-tion
su-per-sti-tion
su-per-sti-tious
su-per-ven-tion
sur-rep-ti-tious

Vac-u-a-tion
ve-ge-ta-tion
ven-er-a-tion
vin-di-ca-tion
vi-o-la-tion

con-sis-tent
of-fen-sive
ter-fe-rence
l-e-fac-tor
n-u-fac-ture
-di-a-tor
m-o-ran-dum
d-er-a-tor
por-tune-ly
nam-en-tal
-a-lyt-ick
n-i-co-lon
be-com-ing
i-ver-sal

XXX. 30. THIRTY. LESSON THIRTIETH.

Bellows, bêl' - lăs; the instrument used to blow the fire.
Col' - o - ny. Colonists are those who go into an unsettled or uninhabited country. The place that they occupy and cultivate is the colony.
Holy-day, hôl' - ê - dà; a day of gayety and joy.
Im-port'; to carry into any country from abroad.

THE COLONISTS.

"Come," said Mr. Bar-low to his boys, "I have a new play for you. I will be the foun-der of a col-o-ny; and you shall be peo-ple of dif-fer-ent trades and pro-fes-sions com-ing to of-fer your-selves to go with me. What are you, An-drew?"

An-drew speaks. I am a far-mer, sir.

Mr. Bar-low speaks. Ve-ry well. Far-ming is the chief thing we have to de-pend up-on; so we can-pot have too much of it. But you must be a work-ing far-mer, not a gen-tle-man far-mer. La-bour-ers will be scarce a-mong us, and ev-e-ry man must put his own hand to the plough. There will be woods to clear, and marsh-es to drain, and a great deal of stub-born work to do.

An-drew speaks. I shall be rea-dy to do my part, sir.

Mr. Bar-low speaks. Well, then, I shall en-ter-tain you wil-ling-ly, and as ma-n-y more of your pro-fes-sion as you can bring. You shall have land e-nough, and u-ten-sils; and you may fall to work as soon as you please. Now for the next.

Bil-ly speaks. I am a mil-ler, sir.

Mr. Bar-low speaks. A ve-ry use-ful trade! The corn we grow must be ground, or it will do us lit-tle good. But what will you do for a mill, my friend?

Bil-ly speaks. I sup-pose we must make one, sir.

Mr. Bar-low. True; but then you must bring with you a mill-wright for the pur-pose. As for mill-stones, we will take them out with us. Who is next?

Charles speaks. I am a car-pen-ter, sir.

Mr. Bar-low speaks. The most ne-ces-sa-ry man that could of-fer! We shall find you work e-nough, nev-er fear. There will be hou-ses to build, fen-ces to make, and all kinds of wood-

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mêt; — pine, ph; — nô, môve,

en fur-ni-ture to pro-vide. But our tim-ber is all grow-ing. You will have a deal of hard work to do in fell-ing trees, and saw-ing planks, and sha-ping posts, and the like. You must be a field car-pen-ter as well as a house car-pen-ter.

Charles speaks. I will, sir.

Mr. Bar-low speaks. Ve-ry well; then I en-gage you; but you had bet-ter bring two or three a-ble hands a-long with you.

Da-vid speaks. I am a black-smith, sir.

Mr. Bar-low speaks. An ex-cel-lent com-pan-i-on for the car-pen-ter! We can-not do with-out ei-ther of you; so you may bring your great bel-lows and an-vil, and we will set up a forge for you as soon as we ar-rive. But, by-the-by, we shall want a ma-son for that pur-pose.

Ed-ward speaks. I am one, sir.

Mr. Bar-low speaks. That is well; though we may live in log hou-ses at first, we shall want brick or stone work for chim-neys, and hearths, and ov-ens; so there will be em-ploy-ment for a ma-son. But if you can make bricks, and burn lime too, you will be still more use-ful.

Ed-ward speaks. I will try what I can do, sir.

Mr. Bar-low speaks. No man can do more. I en-gage you. Who is next?

Fran-cis speaks. I am a shoe-ma-ker, sir.

Mr. Bar-low speaks. And shoes we can-not well do with-out. But can you make them out of a raw hide? For I fear we shall get no leath-er.

Fran-cis speaks. But I can dress hides too.

Mr. Bar-low speaks. Can you? Then you are a clev-er fel-low, and I will have you, though I give you dou-ble wa-ges.

George speaks. I am a tai-lor, sir.

Mr. Bar-low speaks. Well, though it will be some time be-fore we want ho-ly-day suits, yet we must not go na-ked; so there will be work for the tai-lor. But you are not a-bove mend-ing and patch-ing, I hope; for we must not mind patch-ed clothes while we work in the woods.

George speaks. I am not, sir.

Mr. Bar-low speaks. Then I en-gage you, too.

Hen-ry speaks. I am a wea-ver, sir.

Mr. Bar-low speaks. Wea-ving is a ve-ry use-ful art, but I ques-tion if we can find room for it in our col-o-ny for the pres-ent. We shall not grow ei-ther hemp or flax for some time to come; and it will be cheap-er for us to im-port our cloth than to make it. In a few years, how-ev-er, we may be ve-ry glad of you.

nô, nô; — tûbe, tâb, bắ; — ôl, pắnd; — thin, this.

XXXI. 31.

THIRTY-ONE. LESSON THIRTY-FIRST.

Bot'-a-ny; *the knowledge of plants.*

Chymistry, kim'-mís-tré; *the art by which the different substances found in mixed bodies are separated from each other by means of fire.*

Game; *animals pursued in the field.*

In-duce'-ment; *motive to any thing; that which persuades to any thing.*

Maintenance, mên'-tên-ânse; *supply of the necessities of life.*

Medicine, mэд'-è-sín; *remedies in sickness.*

Rec'-ords; *registers of any thing, so that its memory may not be lost.*

Val'-et; *a waiting servant.*

THE REST OF THE COLONISTS.

Mr. Bar-low. Are there a-ny more who wish to go and settle down with us in our new col-o-ny?

James. Yes, sir, I will go.

Mr. Bar-low. And what are you, Mr. James?

James. I am a sil-ver-smith and a jew-el-ler, sir.

Mr. Bar-low. Then, my friend, you can-not go to a worse place than a new col-o-ny to set up your trade in. You will break us, or we shall break you.

James. But I un-der-stand clock and watch-ma-king, too.

Mr. Bar-low. That is some-what more to our pur-pose, for we shall want to know how time goes. But I doubt we can-not give you suf-fi-cient en-cour-age-ment for a long time to come. For the pres-ent, you had bet-ter stay where you are.

Kit. I am a bar-ber and hair-dress-er, sir.

Mr. Bar-low. Alas! what can we do with you? If you will shave our men's rough beards once a week, and crop their hair once a quar-ter, and be con-tent to help the car-pen-ter, or fol-low the plough, the rest of your time, we shall re-ward you ac-cord-ing-ly. But you will have no la-dies and gen-tle-men to dress for a ball, or wigs to curl and pow-der for Sun-days, I as-sure you. Your trade will not stand by it-self with us for a great while to come.

Lem-u-el. I am a doc-tor, sir.

Mr. Bar-low. Then, sir, you are ve-ry wel-come. Health is the first of bles-sings, and if you can give us that, you will be a val-u-a-ble man in-deed. But I hope you un-der-stand sur-ge-ry as well as phys-ick, for we are like-ly e-nough to get cuts, and bruis-es, and bro-ken bones oc-ca-sion-al-ly.

Lem-u-el. I have had ex-pe-ri-ence in that branch too, sir.

Mr. Bar-low. And if you un-der-stand the na-ture of plants, and their u-ses, both in med-i-cine and di-et, it will be a great ad-di-tion to your use-ful-ness.

Lem-u-el. Bot-a-ny has been a fa-vou-rite stu-dy with me, sir, and I have some knowl-edge of chym-is-try, and the oth-er parts of nat-u-ral his-to-ry, too.

Mr. Bar-low. Then you will be a treas-ure to us, sir, and I shall be hap-py to make it worth your while to go with us.

Mar-cus. I, sir, am a law-yer.

Mr. Bar-low. Sir, your most o-be-di-ent ser-vant. When we are rich e-nough to go to law, we will let you know.

Nat. I am a school-mas-ter, sir.

Mr. Bar-low. That is a pro-fes-sion which I am sure I do not mean to un-der-val-ue; and as soon as ev-er we have young folks in our col-o-ny, we shall be glad of your ser-vi-ces. Though we are to be hard-work-ing, plain peo-ple, we do not in-tend to be ig-no-rant; and we shall make it a point to have ev-e-ry one taught read-ing and wri-ting, at least. In the mean time, till we have em-ploy-ment e-nough for you in teach-ing, you may keep the ac-counts and rec-ords of the col-o-ny; and on Sun-day you may read a ser-mon and pray-ers to all that choose to at-tend up-on you.

Nat. With all my heart, sir.

Mr. Bar-low. Then I en-gage you.

Ov-id. I am a gen-tle-man, sir; and I have a great de-sire to ac-com-pa-ny you, be-cause I hear game is ve-ry plen-ti-ful in that coun-try.

Mr. Bar-low. A gen-tle-man! And what good will you do us, sir?

Ov-id. O, sir, that is not at all my in-ten-tion. I on-ly mean to a-muse my-self.

Mr. Bar-low. But do you mean, sir, that we should pay for your am-use-ment?

Ov-id. As to main-ten-ance, I ex-pect to be a-ble to kill game e-nough for my own eat-ing, with a lit-tle bread and gar-den stuff, which you will give me. Then I will be con-tent with a house some-what bet-ter than the com-mon ones; and your bar-ber shall be my val-et; so I shall give ve-ry lit-tle trou-ble.

Mr. Bar-low. And pray, sir, what in-du-ce-ment can we have for do-ing all this for you?

Ov-id. Why, sir, you will have the cred-it of hav-ing one gen-tle-man at least in your col-o-ny.

Mr. Bar-low. Ha, ha, ha! A wit-ty gen-tle-man, tru-ly! Well, sir, when we are in want of such a neigh-bour, we will send for you.

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XXXII. 32.

THIRTY-TWO. LESSON THIRTY-SECOND.

I'll; *I will*, or *I shall*.
That's; *that is*.

Don't; *do not*.
Where's; *where is*.

NEVER FIGHT.

"Fight him! that's right!" said a big boy to lit-tle John Miller; "give him his own!"

Now, John, in-stead of com-ing home from school di-rect-ly, stop-ped on the way, at a cor-ner, where a num-ber of boys were gath-er-ed to-geth-er, and one of them caught off his hat to tease him.

"Give me my hat!" said John. "Give me my hat!" said the boy, mock-ing him. "Hur-rah! look here, boys!" said he; "see how high this hat will go!" and away he threw John's hat in-to the air.

John ran to pick it up, but the oth-er boy ran too, and, both try-ing to get it at once, they fell down up-on it, and tram-pled it in the dirt.

As soon as John got up, and saw his hat spoil-ed, he flew at the oth-er boy, and struck him. "That's right!" said the boys; and one of them cal-led out, "Strip, and fight, and I'll see fair play!"

The boys gath-er-ed round, and John stood ve-ry ang-ri-ly, look-ing at his hat, and then at the boy who had treat-ed him so.

He *did* think once, and twice too, of what his fa-ther and moth-er had of-ten said to him — "Nev-er fight: if oth-er boys treat you ill, be kind to them in re-turn; as the Bi-ble says, 'Bless them that curse you.'"

And he turn-ed once to go; but the boys all cal-led out, "Give it to him! have a fight with him! don't be a cow-ard." John look-ed at his hat, and look-ed at the oth-er boy, and he for-got his fa-ther, and moth-er, and the Bi-ble, and his God too; and he strip-ped off his coat, and ran at the boy with his fist.

"I'll hold your coat," said one of the boys. "Come on, then!" said John: and these naugh-ty boys fought till they were part-ed by some one pass-ing that way. John took up his hat, and got home as well as he could.

"Where's John?" said his fa-ther; "why does he not come in to his din-ner?" The oth-er chil-dren look-ed at their moth-er anx-i-ous-ly, and she said, "John is *a-sha-med* to come in; he has been be-ha-ving him-self ve-ry bad-ly, and he is not fit to be seen. I sent him by him-self, and af-ter din-ner you will see him and talk to him."

"John has been *fight-ing*," whis-per-ed lit-tle Charles to his sis-ter.

After din-ner, John's fa-ther cal-led his lit-tle boy to him. John came for-ward try-ing to hide his face. His clothes were dus-ty and torn, and as his fa-ther took down his hand, with which he had been try-ing to cov-er his face, he was, in-deed, as his moth-er had said, "*not fit to be seen*."

His eye was black, and his face scratch-ed, and he did not look at all like the pleas-ant, clean lit-tle boy, who had been sent to school that mor-n-ing by his kind moth-er, with a charge to go with no bad boys, but to come home im-me-di-ate-ly from school, as soon as it was out.

John's fa-ther look-ed at him for a few min-utes with great sor-row, and then said, "How came you in this con-di-tion, my son?"

"Sam Drake fought with me, sir," said John; and he be-gan to cry. "You mean you have been fight-ing with Sam Drake," said his fa-ther.

John. He took my hat, sir, and threw it in the dirt.

Fa-ther. And then did you pick it up, and come qui-et-ly home?

John. No, sir. We fell up-on it to-geth-er, and then I struck him.

Fa-ther. How shame-ful! *Could* you, my son, bear to be seen be-ha-ving your-self so dis-grace-ful-ly? Then did he strike you a-gain?

John. No, sir; not till we be-gan to fight.

Fa-ther. Who be-gan first?

John. I did, sir. The boys said I should not take it of him, but should give him his own. So I da-red him to fight me.

Fa-ther. That is, you chal-len-ged him; and, as far as you were a-ble, you have been *fight-ing a du-el*.

John. A *du-el*, sir! What is that?

Fa-ther. Just what you have been do-ing; on-ly men, who are ang-ry at each oth-er, and fight, gen-er-al-ly take swords or pis-tols, or some dead-ly weap-on; and if a-ny such had been there at the time, I have no doubt that, in your rage, you would have u-sed it.

John. I had to fight. The boys all said that I should be a cow-ard if I did not fight.

Fa-ther. You show-ed your-self a great-er cow-ard by fight-ing; for you were a-fraid of the rid-i-cule of a few wick-ed boys, and that for do-ing right. The poor, wretch-ed men who fight *du-els*, talk in the same way. If you had *true cour-age*, you would dare to do your du-ty in the face of all the laugh-ter and rid-i-cule that the boys could heap up-on you. And yet you da-red to do more than I would have done.

"How, sir?" said John, in a low voice.

Fa-ther. You da-red to of-fend God, by go-ing di-rect-ly con-tra-ry to what he tells you in his bles-sed word. This same spir-it which leads you to fight thus with your school-fel-lows, will lead you, if God spares you to be a man, to fight a

du-el with pis-tols. If a-ny one of-fends you, and your com-pan-i-ones say you must fight, or they will call you a cow-ard, you *will* fight, and per-haps com-mit mur-der, or be mur-der-ed your-self, and stand be-fore God in judg-ment, with all your sins up-on your head.

My son, nev-er be en-ti-ced or pro-vo-oked to this a-gain. Al-ways re-mem-ber that the Bi-ble says, "It is the glo-ry of a man to pass by a trans-gres-sion;" and nev-er go in-to the com-pa-ny of boys who will urge you to break the com-mand-ments of God.

XXXIII. 33.

THIRTY-THREE. LESSON THIRTY-THIRD.

Des'-ti-tute ; *forsaken, in want of.*
 Hab'-i-ta-ble ; *capable of being dwelt in.*
 Min'-er-al ; *a fossil ; matter dug out of mines.*
 Pop'-u-la'-tion ; *the state of a country with respect to numbers.*
 Pop'-u-lous ; *full of people.*

COAL.

The vast beds of coal found in the earth, are a proof of di-vine good-ness. Some coun-tries, with-out this min-er-al, would not be hab-i-ta-ble, or at least not pop-u-lous for a long pe-ri-od of time. Such is the case with En-gland. That coun-try has long since been des-ti-tute of wood for fu-el, and with-out coal, many of its man-u-fac-tures must not on-ly cease, but its pop-u-la-tion must be re-du-ced.

In some parts of the Prov-ince of New Bruns-wick, there are im-mense treas-ures of coal.

TABLE 27.

The Words in the Right-hand Column of the following are often erroneously spelled.

A-bridge'	A-bridg'-ment
ac-knowl'-edge	ac-knowl'-edg-mont
ad-ja'-cent	ad-ja'-cen-cy
ad'-ju-tant	ad'-ju-tan-cy
a'-gent	a'-gen-cy
an'-ger	an'-gry
ar'-gue	ar'-gu-ment
awe	aw'-ful

Bril'-li-ant	Bril'-li-an-cy
Car'-ry	Car'-ri-er
cen'-tre	cen'-tral
co'-gent	co'-gen-cy
com-ply'	com-pli'-ance
con'-stant	con'-stan-cy
cum'-ber	cum'-brous
cur'-rent	cur'-ren-cy
Day	Dai'-ly
de'-cent	de'-cen-cy
de-lin'-quent	de-lin'-quen-cy
dis-as'-ter	dis-as'-trous
due	du'-ly
En'-ter	En'-trance
Fer'-vent	Fer'-ven-cy
fi'-bre	fi'-brous
fire	fi'-o-ry
fla'-grant	fla'-gran-cy
flap'-pant	flap'-pan-cy
foun'-der	foun'-dry
Hin'-der	Hin'-drance
hun-ger	hun-gry
In-clem'-ent	In-clem'-en-cy
in-cum'-bent	in-cum'-ben-cy
in'-fant	in'-fan-cy
Judge	Judg'-ment
Lodge	Lodg'-ment
Main-tain'	Main'-ten-ance
mon'-ster	mon'-strous
Oc'-cu-pant	Oc'-cu-pan-cy
Preg'-nant	Preg'-nan-cy
pun'-gent	pun'-gen-cy
Re-men'-ber	Re-mem'-brance
Suf'-fer	Suf'-frage
Ten'-ant	Ten'-an-cy
true	tru'-ly
try	tri'-al
Ur'-gent	Ur'-gen-cy
Va'-cant	Va'-can-cy
va'-grant	va'-gran-cy
Whole	Whol'-ly
win'-ter	win'-try
wire	wi'-e-ry
won'-der	won'-drous

TABLE 28.

Examples of the Formation of Plurals which are often incorrectly spelled.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
A-dieu	A-dieux
aid-de-camp	aids-de-camp
al-der-man	al-der-men
ax-is	ax-es
Ba-sis	Ba-ses
beef-cow	beeves, or beef-cat-tle
broth-er	broth-ers, or breth-ren,*
buff-al-o	buff-al-oes
Calf	Calves
can-to	can-tos
car-go	car-goes
child	chil-dren
col-lo-quy	col-lo-ques
corpsa	corps-es
court-mar-tial	courts-mar-tial
cous-in-ger-man	cous-ins-ger-man
cow	cows, or kine
Daugh-ter-in-law	Daugh-ters-in-law
die, for coining	dies
die, for gaming	dice
Ech-o	Ech-oes
elf	elves
el-lip-sis	el-lip-ses
em-phas-is	em-phas-es
Foot	Feet
Ge-ni-us	{ Ge-ni-i, aërial spirits Ge-ni-us-es, persons of talent
goose	geese
grot-to	grot-tos
Half	Halves
hand-ful	hand-fuls
he-ro	he-roes
Jun-to	Jun-tos
Knife	Knives
Leaf	Leaves
life	lives
loaf	loaves

* *Brethren* is generally applied to the members of the same society or church, and *brothers* to the sons of the same parents.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
louse	lice
Man	Men
moth-er-in-law	moth-ers-in-law
mouse	mice
Ne-gro	Ne-groes
Ox	Ox-en
Pen-ny	Pen-nies, or pence
por-ti-co	por-ti-cos
po-ta-to	po-ta-toes
prem-iss	prem-is-es
Quar-to	Quar-tos
Self	Selves
sheaf	sheaves
shelf	shelves
so-lil-o-quy	so-lil-o-ques
so-lo	so-los
son-in-law	sons-in-law
spoon-ful	spoon-fuls
Thief	Thieves
ty-ro	ty-ros
tooth	teeth
Vol-ca-no	Vol-ca-noes
Wharf	Wharves
wife	wives
wo	woes
wolf	wolves
wo-man	wo-men

XXXIV. 34.

THIRTY-FOUR. LESSON THIRTY-FOURTH.

Scrawl; to write unskilfully or inelegantly.

IN SCHOOL.

When you are in school, sit still in your place. Read your book, and learn your tasks. Do not play nor talk with other children.

Keep all your books clean; scrawl not over the leaves nor covers. Be silent in school; speak not louder than a whisper, except to your teacher.

Read carefully, write slowly, and study your lessons diligently. This will secure your improvement, and make you beloved by your teachers and friends.

XXXV. 35.

THIRTY-FIVE. LESSON THIRTY-FIFTH.

*En-han'-cing; raising, advancing.
Pol'-i-cy; art, prudence, management of affairs.*

AT PLAY.

Be kind and civil to your play-fellows; then you will be esteemed and loved by them. An ill-tempered child destroys his own peace.

Never quarrel about trifles; it shows a little mind. Lend your playthings to your companions; they will lend to you in return.

By enhancing the pleasure of your companions, you will increase your own. It is your interest to be generous. Claim not what is not your due.

Do not cheat at play; cheating never prospers: you will lose by it in the end. Honesty is the best policy.

XXXVI. 36

THIRTY-SIX. LESSON THIRTY-SIXTH.

Whine; to moan meanly.

READING.

Read slowly, and mind your stops. Pronounce your words and syllables distinctly. Do not whine, nor read with a tone; do not drawl out your words. Open your teeth when you speak. Vary your voice according to the subject, and read as though you were talking.

Always prepare your lesson, by reading it over to yourself; spell the hardest words again and again; and try to understand the meaning of all you read. Thus, in every lesson, you will learn to read, to spell, and to think. Never begin a new lesson, till the present one be well known, and can be read with ease.

XXXVII. 37.

THIRTY-SEVEN. LESSON THIRTY-SEVENTH.

*Ad-here'; to stick to
Ba'-sis; the foundation of any thing.
Crim'-i-nal; faulty, guilty.*

De-vi-a'-tion; the act of quitting the right way; error.
 Mer'-it; excellence deserving honour or reward.
 Mo'-tive; that which determines the choice.
 Vi'-o-late; to injure, to hurt, to transgress.

TRUTH.

Truth is the basis of every virtue. It is the voice of reason. Let its precepts be obeyed. Never transgress its limits. Every deviation from truth is criminal. Sincerity possesses the most powerful charms.

No fear of shame, no motives of gain, no dread of pain, should induce you to violate truth. Truth stamps a merit on the youth who adheres to it. Lying is an odious vice. Dread the utterance of an un-truth. If you do not, you will lose your good name and character, and you will be both shunned and despised.

XXXVIII 38.

THIRTY-EIGHT. LESSON THIRTY-EIGHTH.

Cred'-it-a-ble; reputable, honourable.
 In'-di-cate; to show or point out.

DRESS.

Whatever be your condition, endeavour to be moderate in your dress. Covet nothing but what your parents can afford. A desire of showy finery indicates a common mind. Wear not your best things on common occasions. Dress according to your employment, time, and place.

Take care of your clothes. Let them not lie about; they will get soiled; put them in your drawers. This habit of order will be very valuable. It will save time and trouble; it will prevent frequent loss and vexation; and you will be able to appear more creditable at less expense.

TABLE 29.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Ac-cep-ta-ble-ness	Hab-it-a-ble-ness	Ques-tion-a-ble-ness
Cus-tom-ar-i-ly	Ju-di-ca-to-ry	Spec-u-la-tive-ly
Des-pi-ca-ble-ness	jus-ti-fi-a-ble	spir-i-tu-al-ly
Fa-shion-a-ble-ness	Mul-ti-pli-a-ble	Tol-er-a-ble-ness
fig-u-rat-ive-ly	Ob-li-ga-to-ry	Vol-un-ta-ri-ly
for-mi-da-ble-ness	or-di-na-ri-ly	War-rant-a-ble-ness

TABLE 30.

Accent on the Second Syllable.

Ac-cu-mu-la-tive	e-quiv-o-ca-tor	in-ex-o-ra-ble
au-thor-i-ta-tive	ex-plan-at-o-ry	ir-rep-a-ra-ble
Com-mu-ni-ca-tive	Fan-tas-ti-cal-ly	No-to-ri-ous-ly
com-pas-sion-ate-ly	fe-lo-ni-ous-ly	non-sen-si-cal-a-ess
cor-rob-o-ra-tive	Gram-mat-i-cal-ly	Ob-serv-at-o-ry
De-clam-a-to-ry	Har-mo-ni-ous-ly	o-ri-gi-nal-ly
de-clar-a-to-ry	his-tor-i-cal-ly	Pe-cu-ni-a-ry
de-gen-er-a-cy	Im-meas-u-ra-ble	po-lit-i-cal-ly
de-ter-mi-na-tive	in-cen-di-a-ry	pre-par-a-to-ry
dis-rep-u-ta-ble	in-com-par-a-ble	Re-m-e-di-a-ble
Ef-fec-tu-al-ly	in-dis-pu-ta-ble	ri-dic-u-lous-ly
em-phat-i-cal-ly	in-du-bi-ta-ble	Vo-cab-u-la-ry
e-pis-co-pa-cy	in-ef-fi-ca-cy	vo-lup-tu-a-ry

EIGHTH.

TABLE 31.

Accent on the Third Syllable.

Ac-a-dem-i-cal	e-qua-nim-i-ty	in-cre-du-li-ty
an-i-mos-i-ty	e-van-gel-i-cal	in-ef-fec-tu-al
an-ni-ver-sa-ry	ex-com-mu-ni-cate	Mag-nan-im-i-ty
ar-gu-ment-at-ive	Fal-li-bil-i-ty	mis-cel-la-ne-ous
Cer-e-mo-ni-al	fun-dam-en-tal-ly	mul-ti-plic-i-ty
cir-cum-nav-i-gate	Gen-er-os-i-ty	Sen-si-bil-i-ty
cred-i-bil-i-ty	Ho-mo-ge-ne-ous	sub-ter-ra-ne-an
cul-pab-il-i-ty	hos-pi-tal-i-ty	su-per-an-nu-ate
cu-ri-os-i-ty	Il-le-gal-i-ty	su-per-flu-i-ty
Di-a-bol-i-cal	im-per-cep-ti-ble	Tes-ti-mo-ni-al
dis-ab-il-i-ty	im-por-tu-ni-ty	trig-o-nom-e-try
du-rab-il-i-ty	im-pro-pri-e-ty	U-ni-for-mi-ty
E-lec-tri-ci-ty	in-ei-vil-i-ty	

TABLE 32.

Accent on the Fourth Syllable.

Char-ac-te-ris-tick	en-co-mi-as-tick	In-ar-ti-fi-cial
con-sid-e-ra-tion	ep-i-cu-re-an	Sem-i-pel-lu-cid
Ec-cle-si-as-tick	He-li-o-cen-trick	

XXXIX. 39.

THIRTY-NINE. LESSON THIRTY-NINTH.

Cu ri-ous'-i-ty; *inclination to inquiry.*In-quis'-i-tive; *curious.*Pry; *to peep narrowly or closely.*Sus-pect'-ed; *imagined guilty, without proof.*

CURIOSITY.

Though curiosity, in proper things, is allowable, yet persons may be improperly inquisitive. Be not too curious to know what does not concern you. Pry not into the private concerns of other people. It is wrong to open their letters, or to look over them when they are writing.

Never listen at doors, nor where persons who are talking do not see you. It is ill breeding; it is unfair; it is unjust. When once you are suspected, you will be shunned, and your conduct despised.

XL. 40. FORTY. LESSON FORTIETH.

A'-mi-a-ble; *lovely, pleasing.*Dis-tin'-guish; *to know one from another by any mark.*Mo'-ment; *consequence, importance, value.*Re-luc'-tance; *unwillingness.*

ADVICE.

One of the most amiable traits in children, is receiving the advice of parents and teachers kindly. Venture not on any thing of moment without proper advice. Do not receive it with reluctance, but ask it, court it.

Weigh well the opinions you receive, not for the purpose of adopting them all, which would be impossible, but for correcting your own views. This advice is not for the young only; it is practised by the ablest men. It is the use made of the advice given, that distinguishes the wise man from the fool.

XLI. 41.

FORTY-ONE. LESSON FORTY-FIRST.

In'-ter-est; *advantage, profit.*Lib'-er-al; *not mean, generous.*O-blige'; *to please, to gratify.*Oc-cur'; *to appear here and there, to meet.*Sea'-son-a-bly; *properly, with respect to time.*

KINDNESS.

Be ready to do an act of kindness for your friend, though it may give you some trouble. We all stand in need of the ser-

TY-NINTH.

proof.

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curious to know
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vices of each other. To oblige others, is not only our duty, but our interest. We gain their assistance, in return; and times may occur for our needing it. Life is full of changes.

The history of mankind informs us, that the wise have wanted the assistance of the fool, and the rich of the poor; and the favour you are doing your friend to-day, he may seasonably return you years hence. Thus *interest* binds the selfish to acts of kindness; but the truly liberal are so from superior motives.

XLII. 42.

FORTY-TWO. LESSON FORTY-SECOND.

De-vo'-tion; *piety, acts of religion.*Ex'-cel-len-cy; *high rank.*Pre'-cepts; *rules, commands.*Re-tain'; *to keep, to keep in mind.*Sa'-cred; *holy.*

CHURCH.

The sermon explains the Scriptures, and enforces our duty to God and man; therefore, be not inattentive to this part of publick devotion. Attend diligently to the sermon; try to retain as much of it as you can; practice will render it easy. You will thus increase in sacred knowledge, and perceive the excellency of that best of books, the Holy Scriptures.

But the object of publick devotion is not only to worship God, and to receive instruction, but that we may put in practice what we hear, and that the precepts and examples may be copied in our lives.

TABLE 33.

Six Syllables, accented on the FOURTH, and pronounced
as FIVE.

Ab-bre-vi-a-tion	as-so-ci-a-tion	de-nom-i-na-tion
a-bom-i-na-tion	Ca-pit-u-la-tion	de-ter-mi-na-tion
ac-com-mo-da-tion	eir-cum-lo-cu-tion	dis-sim-u-la-tion
ad-min-is-tra-tion	cir-cum-vo-lu-tion	Ed-i-fi-ca-tion
al-le-vi-a-tion	com-mem-o-ra-tion	e-jac-u-la-tion
an-i-mad-ver-sion	com-mu-ni-ca-tion	e-quiv-o-ca-tion
an-ni-hi-la-tion	con-sid-er-a-tion	e-vac-u-a-tion
an-nun-ci-a-tion	con-tin-u-a-tion	ex-am-i-na-tion
an-ti-ci-pa-tion	cor-rob-o-ra-tion	ex-as-pe-ra-tion
as-sas-sin-a-tion	De-lib-er-a-tion	ex-pos-tu-la-tion

ex-ten-u-a-tion
For-ti-fi-ca-tion
fruc-ti-fi-ca-tion
Ge-o-me-tri-cian
glo-ri-fi-ca-tion
grat-i-fi-ca-tion
Hu-mil-i-a-tion
Il-lu-mi-na-tion
in-ter-pre-ta-tion
in-ter-ro-ga-tion

Jus-ti-fi-ca-tion
Math-e-ma-ti-cian
mod-i-fi-ca-tion
mor-ti-fi-ca-tion
Ne-go-ti-a-tion
Pre-des-ti-na-tion
pro-cras-ti-na-tion
pu-ri-fi-ca-tion
Qual-i-fi-ca-tion
Rat-i-fi-ca-tion

rec-om-men-da-tion
re-gen-er-a-tion
rep-re-sen-ta-tion
Sanc-ti-fi-ca-tion
sig-ni-fi-ca-tion
sub-or-di-na-tion
Trans-fig-u-ra-tion
Ver-si-fi-ca-tion

XLIII. 43.

FORTY-THREE. LESSON FORTY-THIRD.

A'-mi-a-ble; *lovely, pleasing.*

Pre-serve'; *to save from destruction or evil.*

OBEDIENCE.

Be obedient to your parents and teachers at all times. Do as they bid you, and attend to their advice. You are too young to know always what is fit for you; but they know, and advise you for your good.

They wish you to be preserved from harm, and to be healthy and happy. By taking their advice, you may be kept free from many snares and dangers, that other children fall into. Disobedience is one of the surest marks of a naughty, worthless child. On the contrary, a ready, willing obedience, is an indication of an amiable and superior mind.

XLIV. 44.

FORTY-FOUR. LESSON FORTY-FOURTH.

Def'-er-ence; *regard, respect.*

Mere'-ly; *simply, only.*

Pro-vide'; *to prepare, to supply.*

LOVE TO PARENTS.

Love your parents; they claim your love; they love you with great affection. They have taken care of you ever since you were born — in the age of helpless infancy, and when you could neither walk nor talk, nor do any thing but cry and give trouble. Then return their love.

Who are so kind to you as your parents? Who supply all your wants? Who provide for your education? Who delight to make you happy? Who, but your parents? Therefore, return them love for love. Love is shown, not merely by words, but by acts of obedience, attention, and deference.

K
om-men-da-tion
ren-er-a-tion
re-sen-ta-tion
c-ti-fi-ca-tion
ni-fi-ca-tion
or-di-na-tion
ns-fig-u-ra-tion
si-fi-ca-tion

SPELLING BOOK.

65

XLV. 45.

FORTY-FIVE. LESSON FORTY-FIFTH.

Cal'-cu-la-ted ; *reckoned, counted.*

Gen-er-a'-tion ; *an age.*

Globe ; *the earth, the world on which we live.*

MAN'S MORTALITY.

Some have calculated that the earth contains seven hundred millions of inhabitants; others, that it contains eight hundred millions; others, nine hundred millions; others, one thousand millions. The calculations which appear the best founded and nearest the truth, are those which state the inhabitants of the globe at about one thousand millions. Then, reckoning a generation at thirty-three years, in the space of thirty-three years, a thousand millions of men must die; and, according to this, the number of those who die throughout the world will be nearly as follows:—Each year, thirty-three millions, three hundred thousand; each day, eighty-three thousand; each hour, three thousand, four hundred and fifty; each minute, fifty-seven; which amounts almost to one every second.

Y-THIRD.

evil.

all times. Do
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ow, and advise

d to be healthy
kept free from
fall into. Dis-
gthy, worthless
nce, is an indi-

XLVI. 46.

FORTY-SIX. LESSON FORTY-SIXTH.

Im-press'-ed ; *fixed deep, marked.*

Re-pli'-ed ; *answered.*

FOURTH.

ADVANTAGES OF READING.

Sir William Jones was an excellent scholar, and became one of the greatest and most useful men of the age in which he lived. When he was a little boy, he used to ask a great many questions; to these his good mother generally replied, "*Read, and you will know.*" When he became a man, he confessed that to this advice, constantly impressed on his mind, he owed all the knowledge that he had got from books.

The advice of this good mother to her inquiring son, deserves to be remembered by all children who wish to learn what is good and useful; for knowledge of almost every kind may be acquired by reading. For instance, Do you wish to be informed about Adam and Eve, our first parents, their happy state, and fall? All this is in the Bible. "*Read, and you will know.*" Do you wish to learn about Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world? The history of this is found in the New Testament. "*Read, and you will know.*"

Do you wish to understand the way by which you may obtain

the forgiveness of sins, be made holy and happy, serve God in this world, and live with him in the next? "Read, and you will know." In short, if you wish to be acquainted with the heaven above, or the earth beneath, — with men and things, at home and abroad, — every information is contained in books. Therefore, "Read, and you will know."

XLVII. 47.

FORTY-SEVEN. LESSON FORTY-SEVENTH.

Af-flic'-tion; *the state of sorrowfulness or misery.*

An-gel'-ick; *resembling angels.*

Cor-ro'-ding; *consuming, eating.*

Dis-pel'; *to drive by scattering.*

Di-vest'; *to strip, to make naked.*

Fe-li'-ci-ty; *happiness, blessedness.*

Min'-gle; *to mix, to join.*

Mor-tal'-i-ty; *death, state of being subject to death.*

Se-rene'; *calm, peaceful.*

Source; *spring, fountain-head.*

Un-sul'-li-ed; *pure, not foul.*

RELIGION.

Religion is the daughter of heaven, the parent of virtue, and the source of true felicity. She alone gives peace and contentment: she drives the heart of corroding care, pours upon the soul a flood of serene delight, and sheds an unmingled sunshine upon all the objects of life.

By her the spirits of darkness are banished from the earth, and angelick ministers of grace hover unseen amid the regions of mortality. Among men, she promotes love and good-will; raises the head that hangs down; heals the wounded spirit; dispels the gloom of sorrow, and sweetens the cup of affliction.

Lift up your head, O Christian! and look forward to yonder unclouded regions of mercy, unsullied by vapour, and unruffled by storms, where holy friendship never changes, never cools. Soon you will burst this clay prison of the body, break the fetters of mortality, rise to endless life, and mingle with the skies.

XLVIII. 48.

FORTY-EIGHT. LESSON FORTY-EIGHTH.

Ac'-cu-ra-cy; *exactness, nicety.*

Ac-quire'-ment; *gain, attainment.*

Ca-pa'-ci-ty; *the force or power of the mind, ability.*

Clown; *a coarse, ill-bred man.*

Id'-i-om; *a mode of speaking peculiar to a language.*
 Na'-tive; *belonging to the time or place of birth, nat' al.*
 Or'-di-na-ry; *common, usual.*
 Per-se-ve'-rance; *steadiness in pursuit, or constancy in progress.*
 Prac'-ti-cal; *relating to action or practice.*
 Saun'-ter-ing; *idling, lingering.*
 Style; *manner of writing or speaking.*
 Tem'-po-ral; *relating to the affairs of the present world, not spiritual.*

GRAMMAR.

The object of studying grammar is to become acquainted with the idiom and principles of the language, in order to apply them correctly to the practical purposes of writing and conversation. To accomplish this important object, requires some careful study and patient practice.

It is no idle thing to become a scholar; nor is it any very difficult thing. Every child, of common capacity and ordinary health, may become so much of one, as to be able to write and speak his native language correctly, and to conduct the usual business of life with accuracy and respectability. But knowledge must be sought. Were it to grow to the hand, as the herb to the brute, every sauntering clown might possess it. Nothing valuable is obtained in this world without labour, care, and patient perseverance; and no temporal acquirement is better worth these pains, than that of a ready and correct style of writing and speaking.

XLIX. 49.

FORTY-NINE. LESSON FORTY-NINTH.

Ap-plaud'-ed; *praised.*
 Ap-pro-ba'-tion; *the liking of any thing.*
 Crit'-i-cism; *the standard of judging well.*
 Dis-ap-pro-ba'-tion; *censure, expression of dislike.*
 Er-ro'-ne-ous; *mistaking, misled by error.*
 Ex-haust'-ed; *drained out.*
 Ex-po'-sed; *laid open.*
 Mor'-ti-fi-ed; *cast down, vexed.*
 Re-plete'; *full.*
 Spec-ta'-tor; *a looker-on.*
 Stig'-mat-i-zed; *disgraced.*
 U-ni-ver'-sal; *general, the whole.*

HOW TO PLEASE.

A painter of eminence was once resolved to finish a piece which should please the whole world. When, therefore, he had drawn a picture, in which his utmost skill was exhausted, it was exposed in the public market-place, with directions at the bottom for every spectator to mark with a brush, which

lay by, every limb and feature which seemed erroneous. The spectators came, and, in general, applauded; but each, willing to show his talent at criticism, marked whatever he thought proper. At evening, when the painter came, he was mortified to find the whole picture one universal blot; not a single stroke that was not stigmatized with marks of disapprobation. Not satisfied with this trial, the next day he was resolved to try them in a different manner; and, exposing his picture as before, desired that every spectator would mark those beauties he approved or admired. The people complied; and the artist, returning, found his picture replete with marks of beauty; every stroke, that had been yesterday condemned, now received the character of approbation. "Well," cries the painter, "I now find, that the best way to please one half of the world, is, not to mind what the other half says; since what are faults in the eyes of these, shall be by those regarded as beauties."

L. 50. FIFTY. LESSON FIFTIETH.

Cath'-o-lick; *general*.
 Cul'-ture; *cultivation*.
 De'-vi-ate; *to go astray, to wander*.
 En-sue!; *to follow*.
 In-duce!; *to produce*.
 Lon-gev'-i-ty; *length of life*.
 Lux'-u-ry; *addictedness to pleasure*.
 O-ri'-gi-nal; *beginning, first existence*.
 Re-lax'-ed; *slackened*.
 Re-strain'-ed; *hindered*.
 Ri-dic'-u-lous; *worthy of laughter*.
 Sol'-ids; *not fluids, compact parts*.
 Struc'-ture; *make, form*.
 U-til'-i-ty; *useful profit, advantage*.

EXERCISE.

Many people look upon the necessity man is under of earning his bread by labour as a curse. Be that as it may, it is evident, from the structure of the body, that exercise is not less necessary than food for the preservation of health. Those whom poverty obliges to labour for daily bread, are not only the most healthy, but generally the most happy, part of mankind. Industry seldom fails to place them above want; and activity serves them instead of physick. This is most peculiarly the case with those who live by the culture of the ground. The great increase of inhabitants in infant colonies, and the longevity of such as follow agriculture every where, evidently prove it to be the most healthful, as well as the most useful, employment.

The love of activity shows itself very early in man. So

strong is this principle, that a healthy youth cannot be restrained from exercise even by the fear of punishment. Our love of motion is surely a strong proof of its utility. Nature implants no disposition in vain. It seems to be a catholic law throughout the whole animal creation, that no human creature, without exercise, should enjoy health, or be able to find subsistence. Every creature, except man, takes as much of it as is necessary. He alone, and such animals as are under his direction, deviate from this original law; and they suffer accordingly.

Inactivity never fails to induce a universal relaxation of the solids, which disposes the body to innumerable diseases. When the solids are relaxed, neither the digestion, nor any of the secretions, can be duly performed. In this case, the worst consequences must ensue. How can persons who loll all day in easy chairs, and sleep all night on beds of down, fail to be relaxed? Nor do such mend the matter, who never stir abroad but in a coach, or the like. These elegant pieces of luxury are become so common, that the inhabitants of great towns seem to be in some danger of losing the use of their limbs altogether. It is now below any one to walk, who can afford to be carried. How ridiculous would it seem, to a person unacquainted with modern luxury, to behold the young and healthy swinging along on the shoulders of their fellow-creatures! or to see a fat carcass, overrun with diseases occasioned by inactivity, dragged through the streets by half a dozen of horses!

No piece of indolence hurts the health more than the modern custom of lying abed too long in the morning. This is the general practice in great towns. The inhabitants of cities seldom rise before eight or nine o'clock; but the morning is undoubtedly the best time for exercise, while the stomach is empty, and the body refreshed with sleep. Besides, the morning air braces and strengthens the nerves, and, in some measure, answers the purpose of a cold bath. Let any one who has been accustomed to lie in bed till eight or nine o'clock, rise by six or seven, spend a couple of hours in walking, riding, or any active diversion without doors, and he will find his spirits cheerful and serene through the day, his appetite keen, and his body braced and strengthened. Custom soon renders early rising agreeable, and nothing contributes more to the preservation of health.

TABLE 34.

Accent on the Second Syllable.

Au-thor-i-ta-tive-ly	De-clar-a-tor-i-ly
Com-men-su-ra-ble-ness	Ex-pos-tu-la-to-ry
com-mu-ni-ca-tive-ness	Im-prac-ti-ca-ble-ness

in-clin-a-tor-i-ly
 in-cor-ri-gi-ble-ness
 in-dis-pu-ta-ble-ness
 in-sa-ti-a-ble-ness
 in-su-per-a-ble-ness
 in-vol-un-tar-i-ly

Pa-cif-i-ca-to-ry
 Re-ver-ber-a-to-ry
 Sac-rif-i-ca-to-ry
 sig-nif-i-ca-to-ry
 Un-jus-ti-fi-a-ble-ness

Accent on the Third Syllable.

A-rith-met-i-cal-ly
 as-tro-nom-i-cal-ly
 a-the-is-ti-cal-ly
 Cer-e-mo-ni-ous-ness
 con-tra-dic-to-ri-ly
 Di-am-et-ri-cal-ly
 Ge-o-graph-i-cal-ly

Im-me-thod-i-cal-ly
 in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble
 in-de-fat-i-ga-ble
 in-ef-fec-tu-al-ly
 in-stan-ta-ne-ous-ly
 in-di-vid-u-al-ly
 Mat-ri-mo-ni-al-ly

mer-i-to-ri-ous-ly
 Per-pen-dic-u-lar-ly
 Sat-is-fac-tor-i-ly
 su-per-nat-u-ral-ly
 The-o-lo-gi-cal-ly

Accent on the Fourth Syllable.

Ar-is-to-crat-i-cal
 Cor-rup-ti-bil-i-ty
 Dis-ci-plin-a-ri-an

Ec-cle-si-as-ti-cal
 en-thu-si-as-ti-cal
 In-cred-i-bil-i-ty

in-flex-i-bil-i-ty
 Med-i-ter-ra-ne-an
 Pre-des-ti-na-ri-an

Accent on the Fifth Syllable.

An-ti-pes-ti-len-tial
 Cir-cum-nav-i-ga-tion
 Ex-com-mu-ni-ca-tion
 Mis-rep-re-sen-ta-tion

Nat-u-ral-i-za-tion
 Re-cap-it-u-la-tion
 rec-on-cil-i-a-tion

LI. 51. FIFTY-ONE. LESSON FIFTY-FIRST.

Ap-pre-ci-a-ted; *valued or esteemed highly.*

A-ver-se'; *not favourable, unwilling to.*

Com-mer'-cial; *relating to commerce or trade.*

Ex-pe'-di-ent; *proper, fit.*

For'-mal; *regular.*

Mrs.; *mistress.* When this word signifies a title of civility only, it is contracted into *Missis*: thus, "*Mrs. Brown*" is pronounced "*Missis Brown*."

Pre-sume'; *to venture without positive leave, to suppose.*

Pre'-vi-ous-ly; *beforehand.*

So-ci'e-ty; *numbers united in one interest, company.*

INTRODUCTIONS.

Never introduce two persons to each other, unless you understand that it will be agreeable to both of them, or at least

very advantageous to the one with whom you are more closely connected. A person of indifferent character may be introduced to one equally so; but never introduce a person of bad moral or commercial character to one whose moral or commercial character is good.

If you find the company of any one agreeable, and wish to become better acquainted, do not court his society so much as to prevent him showing whether he is desirous of making your acquaintance; and if you find him averse to do so, you had better let him alone. But if he meet your advances half way, a formal introduction is not necessary. If you have met him in a friend's house, that of itself is a sufficient guaranty.

When walking with a friend, should you meet another, never introduce them on the spur of the moment, or you may have cause to regret it; but if you have previously thought it expedient, do not lose the opportunity, taking care that it be done in a proper manner, as not only their opinion of each other, but also of yourself, will be materially guided by such a circumstance.

Always introduce the person of lower rank to the one of higher — never the higher to the lower. Ladies, on being introduced to gentlemen, are always to be considered as the higher. For example — you must introduce not only Mr. Gold to Lord Landsdown, or Mrs. Gold to Lady Landsdown, but also Lord Landsdown to Mrs. Gold.

Great caution must be observed in taking one friend, uninvited, to the house of another, although you may be very intimate with him to whose house you are going; and you must not only consider what you yourself think of the friend you are going to introduce, but also what your other friend will think of him.

Be very cautious in making acquaintances in coffee-houses, taverns, hotels, or other publick places; and let the same rule apply to persons you meet with in travelling: always let the acquaintanceship end where it began, unless there be very strong reasons for doing otherwise. A valuable friend may be so gained; but a hundred chances to one, in friendships so formed, you will find mankind have generally been deceived.

In introducing a friend, be as cautious of saying too much in his favour as too little; for if the person introduced be really the possessor of very good qualities, they will soon be found out, and more appreciated than if they had in the first instance been all told.

If you introduce a gentleman to a lady, it is necessary that the lady's consent should have been previously obtained.

When you are introduced to a gentleman, do not give your hand, but merely bow with politeness.

Never introduce morning visitors who *accidentally* meet in your parlour; and if any one should so introduce you, it must

-FIRST.

be remembered that the acquaintanceship afterwards goes for nothing, and you have no future right to presume upon to speak to the party thus introduced.

LII. 52.

FIFTY-TWO. LESSON FIFTY-SECOND.

Con-form'; *to comply with.*

De-cline'; *to refuse, to shun.*

En-ve-lope'; *a wrapper, the outside case of a letter.*

In-dis-crim-i-nate-ly; *without distinction.*

Re-ceipt'; *the act of receiving, admission.*

INTRODUCTORY LETTERS.

If you have a letter of introduction, never take it yourself to the person to whom it is addressed, but enclose it in an envelope, with your own card of address; for if the friend who gave you the letter is really entitled to take upon himself the right of introduction, and the one to whom it is addressed is worthy of being introduced to, your card will instantly be answered with a visit, or note of invitation; but should this not be done, you must throw aside all desire to make the acquaintance, as you may depend upon it, the introduction is not one that would be of advantage to you.

Beware how you indiscriminately give letters of introduction even to your intimate friends, as such a course may be exceedingly hurtful to all concerned. Indiscriminate introductions, if the friend to be introduced is worthy of it, will likely do him no good, and if he is not worthy, it will do you much harm. Some men are very incautious in this respect, and give introductions to all whom they know.

Never give a letter of introduction to a friend, for the use of a friend of his, until you have been introduced to that friend, and find him worthy.

On receipt of a letter of introduction, make a visit to the bearer of it, and you can then judge if you should invite him to your house; but if a visit is not convenient, then, as you value the friend who sent the letter, you are at least bound to acknowledge its receipt without delay.

If you must decline a request for an introduction, the best answer is always to say, "that you are not so situated as at present to be able to conform to the request;" or, "that peculiar circumstances prevent you at present taking such a liberty."

LIII. 53.

FIFTY-THREE. LESSON FIFTY-THIRD.

Ape; to imitate.

Con-tract'; to get a habit of, to bargain.

In-com'pe-tent; wanting ability.

Ma-jor'i-ty; the greater number.

Per-mis'-sion; allowance, grant of liberty.

Sac'-ri-fice; to destroy, to give up.

Van'i-ty; patty pride, idle show.

PECULIAR HABITS.

If you are given to smoking, and wish to retain your place in society, never smoke until after dinner.

Never smoke any where, unless you know it is not disagreeable to those you are in company with.

Never smoke on the quarter-deck of any vessel, unless you take the farthest point leeward.

Never smoke in a coach; and if you wish to smoke on a coach, take care either to get the seat farthest to leeward, or the permission of all the passengers.

Never smoke in the streets or in church.

Snuffers rarely annoy any one, save their intimate friends and themselves. Their dirty clothes and linen is sufficient punishment; let them, therefore, alone; never refuse their box; never become a snuff-taker: a pinch at a time does no one any harm; but beware of the habit; it is one of the worst a man can contract.

Never ape the habits and manners of another, because you think them fashionable: else you will become like the daw in peacock's feathers. Fashion and gentility are two different things; but if you study to be polite, clean, and neat, you will become the one without avoiding the other.

If musically inclined, beware how you introduce musick in your own house, or meet it elsewhere. It ought only to appear when the majority seem desirous of it, and not to continue too long.

Beware how you allow your own favourites to engage the ear of the company; rather sacrifice your own vanity than the patience of your guests.

In society, avoid having that peculiar pretence for some subject, which will entitle it to be called "a hobby." Such makes your company an annoyance to all your friends; and, however much their uneasiness may be restrained in your presence, they are sure to take ample revenge in your absence.

If asked to play or sing, never refuse, with the expectation

of being asked again, as no well-bred person will ask you twice; and if you feel incompetent to the task, refuse with politeness at once.

LIV. 54.

FIFTY-FOUR. LESSON FIFTY-FOURTH.

Doff-ing; *stripping, getting rid of.*

Lo-co-mo'-tion; *the power of changing place.*

Fal'-pa-ble; *plain, gross.*

Rec'-og-nise; *to acknowledge, to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing.*

Rev-er-en'-tial; *humble, expressing submission.*

SALUTATIONS AND CEREMONIES.

The salutation, says a French writer, is the touchstone of good breeding. According to circumstances, it should be respectful, cordial, civil, affectionate, or familiar; an inclination of the head, a gesture with the hand, the touching or doffing of the hat.

If you remove your hat, you need not, at the same time, bend your body, unless you wish to be very reverential, as in saluting a bishop.

Some ladies *courtesy* in the street—a movement not gracefully consistent with locomotion. They should always *bow*.

If an individual of the lowest rank, or without any rank at all, takes off his hat to you, you should do the same in return. The two best-bred men in England, Charles the Second and George the Fourth, never failed to take off their hats to the salute of the meanest of their subjects.

If you have any thing to say to any one in the street, especially a lady, however intimate you may be, do not stop the person, but turn round and walk in company: you can take leave when your chat is over.

On a lady recognising you, make a slight reverential bow, and take off your hat.

On entering a coffee-house or publick room of an inn or hotel, and sitting down, take off your hat.

On accidentally running against any one in the street, make an apology, and slightly raise your hat.

In walking with a lady, if she is bowed to, you must return the salute.

Never sit in church, or any where within doors where there are ladies, with your hat on your head.

If you meet a lady of your acquaintance in the open air, it is her part to notice you first, unless where you are very intimate.

Never return a lady's salute without taking off your hat.

Do not insist, in a hot day, on pulling off your glove to shake hands with a lady. If the day is cold, however, and you do not keep her waiting, always pull it off.

If you meet your friend in publick, never address him by name in a loud tone.

If you are walking with a lady who has your arm, and you cross the street, it is better not to disengage your arm, and go round upon the outside. Such effort evinces a palpable attention to form, and *that* is always to be avoided.

A lady should rarely take the arms of two gentlemen, one being upon each side; nor should a gentleman usually carry a lady upon each arm. There are, to be sure, some cases in which it is necessary for the protection of the ladies, that they should both take an arm, as in coming home from a concert, or in passing, on any occasion, through a crowd.

LV. 55. FIFTY-FIVE. LESSON FIFTY-FIFTH.

Ex-plo'-ded; *driven out disgracefully.*

In-dis-pen'-sa-ble; *necessary.*

Ob'-sc-lete; *worn out of use.*

Re-ply'; *answer.*

LETTERS.

Remember that all deviations from prescribed forms, on common occasions, are vulgar; such as sending invitations or replies couched in some unusual forms of speech.

Always remember that the terms of compliment at the close of a letter — "I have the honour to be your very obedient servant," and the like — are merely forms, *signifying nothing*. Do not, therefore, avoid them on account of pride, or a dislike to the person addressed. Do not presume, as some do, to found expectations of favour or promotion from great men, who profess themselves *your obliged servant*.

In writing a letter of business, it is extremely vulgar to use satin or glazed gold-edged paper. Always employ, on such occasions, plain paper. Place the date at the top of the page, and, if you please, the name of the person at the top also, just above the "Sir;" though this last is indifferent.

In letters, not on business, to gentlemen, always place the date at the end of the letter. Use the best paper, but not figured, and never fail to enclose it in an envelope. Attention to these matters is indispensable.

To a person whom you do not know well, say "Sir," not "Dear Sir." It formerly was usual, in writing to a distinguished man, to employ the form, "Respected Sir," or something of that kind. This is now obsolete.

There are a great many forms observed by the French in their letters, which are necessary to be known before addressing one of that nation. You will find them in their books upon such subjects. One custom of theirs is worthy of adoption among us — to proportion the distance between the "Sir" and the first line of the letter, to the rank of the person to whom you write. Among the French, to neglect attending to this would give mortal offence. It exists, also, in other continental European nations. When the Duke of Buckingham was at the court of Spain, some letters passed between the Spanish minister, Olivez, and himself, — the two proudest men on earth. The Spaniard wrote a letter to the Englishman, and put the "Sir" on a line with the beginning of his letter. The other, in his reply, placed the "Sir" a little below it!

A note of invitation or reply is always to be enclosed in an envelope.

Wafers are now entirely exploded, except for circulars. A letter of business is sealed with red wax, and marked with a common stamp. Letters to gentlemen demand red wax, sealed with arms or device. In notes to ladies, employ coloured wax, but not perfumed.

LVI. 56. FIFTY-SIX. LESSON FIFTY-SIXTH.

Bland; *soft, mild, gentle.*

De-*te*'ct'; *to discover.*

Dis-*cus*'-sion; *examination, disputative inquiry.*

Dupe; *a man easily tricked.*

Ed'-i-*bles*; *things fit to be eaten.*

In-*cog*'-ni-to; *in a state of concealment.*

Rap-a'-*ci*-ty; *ravenousness.*

Re-*serve*'; *to keep in store.*

Ter'-*mi*-nate; *to end.*

Vi'-and; *food, meat dressed.*

TRAVELLING.

It is an extremely difficult affair to travel in a coach with perfect propriety. Ten to one the person next to you is an English nobleman incognito; and a hundred to one, the man opposite to you is a knave. To behave so that you may not be uncivil to the one, nor a dupe to the other, is an art of some niceness.

The principle that guides you in society is politeness; that which guides you in a coach, is good humour. You lay aside all attention to form, and all striving after effect, and take, instead, kindness of disposition and a willingness to please. You pay a constant regard to the comfort of your fellow-passengers. You take care you do not lean upon the shoulder of your

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GRE

Am'-be
Bra-sil'

neighbour when you sleep. You are attentive not to make the coach wait for you at the stopping-places. When the ladies get out, you must offer them your arm. You should make all the accommodations to others which you can do consistently with your own convenience; for, after all, the individuals are each like little nations; and as, in the one case, the first duty is to your country, so, in the other, the first duty is to yourself.

Some surly creatures, upon entering a coach, wrap about their persons a great-coat of cloth, and about their minds a mantle of silence, which are not thrown off during the whole journey. This is doing more harm to themselves than to others. You should make a point of conversing with an appearance of entire freedom, though with real reserve, with all those who are so disposed. One purpose and pleasure of travelling is to gain information, and to observe the various characters of persons. You will be asked by others about the road you passed over, and it will be awkward if you can give no account of it. Converse, therefore, with all. Relate amusing stories, chiefly of other countries, and even of other times, so as not to offend any one. If engaged in discussion, — and a coach is almost the only place where discussion should *not* be avoided, — state facts and arguments, rather than opinions. Never answer impudent questions, and never ask them.

At the meals which occur during a journey, the entire scene is one of uninterrupted war of every person with every other person, with the viands, and with good manners. You open your mouth only to admit edibles, and to bellow to the waiters. Your sole object is yourself. You drink wine without asking your neighbour to join you. Rapacity, roaring, and rapidity, are the three requisites for dining during a journey. When you have resumed your seat in the coach, you are as bland as a morning in spring.

Never assume any unreal importance in a stage-coach, founded on the ignorance of your fellows, and their inability to detect it. It is excessively absurd, and can only gratify a momentary and foolish vanity.

The friendship which has subsisted between travellers should terminate with the journey. When you get out, a word, a bow, — and the most pleasant or unpleasant period of life is finished and forgotten.

TABLE 35.

In the following Words, the last I is sounded like EE: thus, AMBERGRIS is pronounced as if written AMBER-GREES, &c.

Am'-ber-gris; a fragrant drug.	Ca-pi'-vi; a balsam.
Bra-sil'; an American wood.	Cap-u-chin'; a female garment.

Ca-price'; *fancy, whim.*
 Cha-grin'; *ill humour.*
 Col-ber-tine'; *a kind of lace worn by women.*
 Fas-cine'; *a fagot.*
 Fa-tigue'; *weariness.*
 Gau-er-dine'; *a coarse frock.*
 Gla'-cis'; *a sloping bank.*
 Hab-er-dine'; *dried salt cod.*
 In-trigue'; *a plot.*
 In-val'id'; *one disabled by sickness or hurts.*
 Ma-chine'; *an engine.*
 Ma-ga-zine'; *a store-house, a miscellaneous pamphlet.*
 Man-da-rin'; *a Chinese nobleman or magistrate.*
 Ma-rine'; *belonging to the sea.*
 Pique'; *an ill will, an offence taken.*
 Po-lice'; *the regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.*

Quar-an-tine'; *the space of forty days.*
 Re-ci-ta-tive'; *a kind of tuneless pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song.*
 Rou-tine'; *any practice proceeding in the same regular way, without any alteration according to circumstances; custom.*
 Sor-dine'; *a small pipe, put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it sound lower or shriller.*
 Tam-ba-rine'; *a tabour, a small drum.*
 Trans-ma-rine'; *lying on the other side of the sea.*
 Ul-tra-ma-rine'; *being beyond the sea, foreign.*
 Val'-lise; *a portmanteau, a wallet.*
 Ver'-di-gris; *the rust of brass.*

TABLE 36.

The following Spelling Lessons contain Words, of which two or more are of the same Pronunciation, but of different Orthography.

When two or more words are sounded alike, the sound of the first governs that of the others: thus, *ere* and *heir* have the same sound as *air*, the word before them; and so of the rest.

Many words, associated in other spelling books under this head, are purposely omitted, as having no likeness of sound to each other.

Adds; *doth add.*
 Adze; *a cooper's tool.*
 Affront; *to offend.*
 Affront; *in front.*
 All; *to be sick.*
 Ale; *malt liquor.*
 Air; *one of the elements.*
 Ere; *before.*
 Heir; *one who inherits.*
 All; *every one; the whole.*
 Awl; *a shoemaker's tool.*

Altar; *for sacrifice.*
 Alter; *to change.*
 An; *an article in grammar.*
 Ann; *a woman's name.*
 Anker; *ten gallons.*
 Anchor; *an instrument of a ship.*
 Ant; *an insect.*
 Aunt; *a father's or mother's sister.*
 Ark; *a vessel.*

Arc;
 Asse;
 Ascen;
 Ate;
 Ait;
 Eight;
 Augur;
 Auger;
 Atail;
 Avale;
 Bail;
 Bale;
 Bait;
 Bate;
 Baize;
 Bays;
 Bald;
 Bawled;
 Ball;
 Bawl;
 Baken;
 Bacon;
 Bare;
 Bear;
 Base;
 Bass;
 Bee;
 Be;
 Beech;
 Beach;
 Beer;
 Bier;
 Beet;
 Beat;
 Bell;
 Belle;
 Bel;
 Berry;
 Bury;
 Bin;
 Been;
 Blue;
 Blew;
 Bo;
 Bow;
 Beau;
 Bole;
 Bowl;
 Boll;

Arc; a part of a circle.
 Assent; consent.
 Ascent; going up.
 Ate; did eat.
 Ait; a river-island.
 Eight; twice four.
 Augur; to guess; to conjecture.
 Auger; a carpenter's tool.
 Avail; to benefit.
 Avale; to let fall.
 Bail; security.
 Bale; a bundle of goods.
 Bait; a snare.
 Bate; to lessen.
 Baize; coarse cloth.
 Bays; garlands; bay-trees.
 Bald; without hair.
 Bawled; cried aloud.
 Ball; a round thing.
 Bawl; to cry out.
 Baken; hardened by the fire.
 Bacon; swine's flesh.
 Bare; naked.
 Bear; to carry; a beast.
 Base; vile.
 Bass; a term in musick.
 Bee; an insect.
 Be; to exist.
 Beech; a tree.
 Beach; a shore.
 Beer; malt liquor.
 Bier; for the dead.
 Beet; a vegetable.
 Beat; to strike.
 Bell; a sounding vessel.
 Belle; a gay lady.
 Bel; an idol.
 Berry; a fruit.
 Bury; to lay in a grave.
 Bin; a place to lay up corn or wine in.
 Been; has been.
 Blue; a colour.
 Blew; did blow.
 Bo; a word of terror.
 Bow; a rainbow.
 Beau; a fop.
 Hole; a kind of earth.
 Bowl; a small vessel.
 Boll; a stalk or stem.

Bore; to make a hole.
 Boar; the male of swine.
 Borne; supported.
 Boura; a limit.
 Bough; a branch.
 Bow; to bend the body.
 Brake; a thicket.
 Break; to shatter.
 Breech; a part of the body.
 Breach; a broken place.
 Bred; brought up.
 Bread; food.
 Brews; does brew.
 Bruise; a hurt.
 Brute; a beast.
 Bruit; a noise or report.
 Bur; a rough head of a plant.
 Burr; the lobe or lap of the ear.
 Burrow; for rabbits.
 Borough; a corporation.
 But; except; only.
 Butt; two hog'sheads.
 By; near.
 Buy; to purchase.
 Calender; to smooth cloth.
 Calendar; an almanack.
 Call; to name.
 Caul; a kind of net.
 Cane; a staff.
 Cain; a man's name.
 Cannon; a great gun.
 Canon; a rule; a law.
 Cask; a barrel.
 Casque; a helmet.
 Caulk; a spar.
 Calk; to stop seams.
 Cause; a reason.
 Caws; cries as a crow.
 Ceiling; the inner roof.
 Sealing; setting a seal.
 Cellar; a room under ground.
 Seller; one that sells.
 Censer; for incense.
 Censor; a reformer.
 Chop; to cut.
 Chap; to divide the surface by heat.
 Collar; for the neck.
 Cholera; rage.
 Clause; a part of a sentence.

- Claws; *of a bird.*
 Climate; *climate.*
 Climb; *to mount up.*
 Close; *to shut up.*
 Clothes; *dress.*
 Coarse; *not fine.*
 Course; *a race.*
 Coat; *a garment.*
 Quote; *to cite.*
 Coffer; *a chest.*
 Cougher; *one that coughs.*
 Culler; *a chooser.*
 Colour; *hue.*
 Complement; *full quantity.*
 Compliment; *kind words.*
 Core; *the heart of a tree.*
 Corps; *a body of forces.*
 Council; *an assembly.*
 Counsel; *to advise.*
 Cozen; *to cheat.*
 Cousin; *a relation.*
 Creek; *a cove.*
 Creak; *to make a noise.*
 Cruel; *hard-hearted.*
 Crewel; *a ball of yarn.*
 Dam; *a mother.*
 Damn; *to condemn.*
 Dane; *a native of Denmark.*
 Deign; *to vouchsafe.*
 Day; *sunshine.*
 Dey; *a Barbary governor.*
 Deer; *an animal.*
 Dear; *costly.*
 Demean; *to behave.*
 Demesne; *an estate.*
 Deviser; *a contriver.*
 Divisor; *the number that divides.*
 Dew; *moisture.*
 Due; *owing.*
 Discreet; *prudent.*
 Discrete; *not joined.*
 Discus; *a quoit.*
 Discous; *broad flat.*
 Docket; *a direction tied on goods.*
 Doquet; *paper for a warrant.*
 Doe; *an animal.*
 Dough; *paste for bread.*
 Dun; *a colour.*
 Done; *performed.*
 Dust; *particles of earth.*
 Doct; *second person of do.*
 Dain; *desirous.*
 Fane; *a temple.*
 Feign; *to dissemble.*
 Faint; *languid.*
 Feint; *a pretence.*
 Fair; *beautiful.*
 Fare; *food.*
 Feet; *more than one foot.*
 Feat; *an exploit.*
 Fellow; *the rim of a wheel.*
 Fellow; *a companion.*
 Phillip; *a snap with the finger.*
 Philip; *a man's name.*
 Flee; *to run.*
 Flea; *an insect.*
 Flue; *soft fur.*
 Flew; *did fly.*
 Flote; *to skim.*
 Float; *to swim.*
 Flour; *for bread.*
 Flower; *a blossom.*
 Fool; *a foolish person.*
 Full; *complete measure.*
 Fore; *before.*
 Four; *twice two.*
 Forth; *abroad.*
 Fourth; *in number.*
 Fowl; *a bird.*
 Foul; *nasty.*
 Frays; *quarrels.*
 Phrase; *a mode of speech.*
 Freeze; *to congeal.*
 Frieze; *coarse cloth.*
 Furs; *skins with soft hair.*
 Furze; *a prickly shrub.*
 Gall; *bile.*
 Gaul; *a Frenchman.*
 Gate; *a door.*
 Gait; *manner of walking.*
 Gild; *to cover with gold.*
 Guild; *a society.*
 Gilt; *gilded.*
 Guilt; *sin, crime.*
 Glare; *splendour.*
 Glaire; *white of eggs.*
 Gloze; *to flatter.*
 Glow; *burns.*

- Gore; *blood.*
 Goar; *a slip of cloth to widen a garment.*
 Grate; *bars of the fire.*
 Great; *large.*
 Grater; *a kind of file.*
 Greater; *larger.*
 Greece; *a country.*
 Grease; *soft fat.*
 Grizzly; *greyish.*
 Grisly; *dreadful.*
 Grot; *a cave.*
 Groat; *four pence.*
 Grown; *increased.*
 Groan; *lamentation.*
 Hale; *healthy.*
 Hail; *to salute.*
 Hare; *a small animal.*
 Hair; *fur.*
 Hart; *a deer.*
 Heart; *the vital part.*
 Hay; *dried grass.*
 Hey; *an expression of joy.*
 Heel; *a part of the foot.*
 Heal; *to cure.*
 Haul; *to drag.*
 Hall; *entrance to a house.*
 Here; *in this place.*
 Hear; *to hearken.*
 Herd; *a drove of cattle.*
 Heard; *did hear.*
 Hew; *to cut.*
 Hue; *a colour.*
 Hugh; *a man's name.*
 Hie; *to hasten.*
 High; *lefty.*
 Hire; *wages.*
 Higher; *more high.*
 Him; *a word from he.*
 Hym; *a species of dog.*
 Hymn; *a godly song.*
 Hoar; *white.*
 Hoer; *one that hoes.*
 Ho! *a call.*
 Hoe; *a garden tool.*
 Hole; *a cavity.*
 Whole; *containing all.*
 Holy; *religious.*
 Wholly; *entirely.*
 Hoop; *for a tub.*
 Whoop; *to shout.*
 Horde; *a clan.*
 Hoard; *a treasure.*
 I; *myself.*
 Eye; *the organ of sight.*
 In; *within.*
 Inn; *a tavern.*
 Indite; *to compose.*
 Indict; *to accuse.*
 Intension; *the act of straining.*
 Intention; *design.*
 Jam; *made of fruit.*
 Jamb; *a supporter.*
 Just; *upright.*
 Joust; *a mock fight.*
 Key; *an instrument to open a lock.*
 Quay; *an artificial bank to the sea, or river.*
 Kill; *to murder.*
 Kiln; *for burning bricks.*
 Lacks; *wants.*
 Lax; *loose.*
 Lad; *to load.*
 Laid; *placed.*
 Lane; *a narrow road.*
 Lain; *did lie.*
 Laps; *licks up.*
 Lapse; *a mistake.*
 Latin; *a language.*
 Latten; *brass.*
 Leaf; *the fold of a book.*
 Lief; *willingly.*
 Led; *conducted.*
 Lead; *a metal.*
 Lee; *opposite to the wind.*
 Lea; *ground enclosed.*
 Ley; *a field.*
 Leek; *a pot-herb.*
 Leak; *to run out.*
 Lees; *dregs.*
 Lease; *to glean.*
 Lessen; *to grow less.*
 Lesson; *a task.*
 Leves; *the time of rising.*
 Levy; *to raise.*
 Lim; *to point.*
 Limb; *a member.*
 Links; *rings of a chain.*
 Lynx; *a spotted beast.*

- Lo! behold!
 Low; *not high.*
 Lone; *solitary.*
 Loan; *a thing lent.*
 Lock; *to fasten.*
 Loch; *a lake.*
 Lump; *a small mass.*
 Lomp; *a round fish.*
 Made; *finished.*
 Maid; *a virgin.*
 Main; *chief.*
 Mane; *long hair on the neck.*
 Mail; *a postman's bundle.*
 Male; *masculine.*
 Mantle; *a cloak.*
 Mantel; *a chimney-piece.*
 Manner; *method.*
 Manor; *a term in law.*
 Maze; *uncertainty.*
 Maize; *Indian corn.*
 Marshal; *a chief officer.*
 Martial; *belonging to war.*
 Martin; *a kind of swallow.*
 Marten; *a furry animal.*
 Meed; *a reward.*
 Mead; *a kind of drink.*
 Meet; *fit; proper.*
 Meat; *food.*
 Mete; *to measure.*
 Mettle; *courage.*
 Metal; *gold, silver, &c.*
 Meter; *a measurer*
 Metre; *rhyme.*
 Miner; *one that digs for mines.*
 Minor; *one under age.*
 Mite; *an insect.*
 Might; *power.*
 Moan; *to lament.*
 Mown; *cut down.*
 More; *in quantity.*
 Mower; *one that mows.*
 Mote; *a small particle.*
 Moat; *a great ditch.*
 Mule; *a beast.*
 Mewl; *to cry as a child.*
 Nay; *no.*
 Neigh; *the voice of a horse.*
 Nap; *down; a short sleep.*
 Knap; *a swelling.*
 Nat; *Nathaniel.*
 Gnat; *an insect.*
 Nave; *the middle of a wheel.*
 Knave; *a rogue.*
 Need; *want.*
 Knead; *to mingle substances.*
 Neal; *to temper by heat.*
 Kneel; *to rest on the knee.*
 New; *modern.*
 Knew; *did know.*
 Nit; *the egg of an insect.*
 Knit; *to make stockings.*
 Night; *time of darkness.*
 Knight; *a title of honour.*
 No; *not.*
 Know; *to be taught.*
 Not; *denying.*
 Knot; *a cluster.*
 Nun; *a religious maid.*
 None; *not any.*
 Nuzzle; *to nurse.*
 Nousel; *to insnare as with a noose.*
 Oh! *alas!*
 Owe; *indebted.*
 Onerary; *fitted for burdens.*
 Honorary; *done in honour.*
 Ore; *metal unrefined.*
 Oar; *for a boat.*
 O'er; *over.*
 Ought; *to be necessary.*
 Aught; *any thing.*
 Our; *belonging to us.*
 Hour; *sixty minutes.*
 Pain; *torment.*
 Pane; *a square of glass.*
 Pale; *dim; not bright.*
 Pail; *a wooden vessel.*
 Pair; *two.*
 Pare; *to cut or chip.*
 Pear; *a fruit.*
 Pallet; *a little bed.*
 Palette; *a painter's board.*
 Pannel; *a kind of saddle.*
 Panel; *a roll of jurors' names.*
 Pannick; *a plant.*
 Panick; *groundless fear.*
 Paul; *a man's name.*
 Pall; *a cloak of state.*
 Pause; *a stop.*
 Paws; *feet of beasts.*

Peace; *a*
 Piece; *a*
 Peak; *a*
 Pique; *a*
 Peel; *the*
 Peal; *the*
 der.
 Pencil; *a*
 ting.
 Pensile; *a*
 Peter; *a*
 Petre; *a*
 Peer; *a*
 Pier; *the*
 Place; *a*
 space.
 Place; *a*
 Plain; *a*
 Plane; *a*
 Plait; *a*
 Plate; *the*
 Please; *a*
 Pleas; *a*
 Plum; *a*
 Plumb; *a*
 Role; *a*
 Poll; *the*
 Power; *a*
 Pour; *to*
 Praise; *a*
 Preys; *a*
 Pray; *to*
 Prey; *to*
 Premises; *a*
 Premices; *a*
 Prayer; *a*
 Preyer; *a*
 Prier; *a*
 Prior; *a*
 Profit; *a*
 Prophet; *a*
 Quire; *two*
 per.
 Choir; *a*
 Rabbit; *a*
 Rabbit; *a*
 Rain; *a*
 Rein; *a*
 Reign; *to*
 Rap; *to*

Peace; *quietness.*
 Piece; *a part.*
 Peak; *the top of a hill.*
 Pique; *ill will.*
 Peel; *the skin of any thing.*
 Peal; *the sound of bells or thunder.*
 Pencil; *an instrument for writing.*
 Pensile; *hanging.*
 Peter; *a man's name.*
 Petre; *saltpetre.*
 Peer; *a nobleman.*
 Pier; *the support of a bridge.*
 Place; *a particular portion of space.*
 Plaice; *a flat fish.*
 Plain; *smooth.*
 Plane; *a carpenter's tool.*
 Plait; *a fold.*
 Plate; *wrought silver.*
 Please; *to satisfy.*
 Pleas; *apologies.*
 Plum; *a fruit.*
 Plumb; *a plummet.*
 Pole; *a long stick.*
 Poll; *the head.*
 Power; *might; force.*
 Pour; *to give vent to.*
 Praise; *commendation.*
 Preys; *plunders.*
 Pray; *to implore.*
 Prey; *to plunder.*
 Premises; *houses or lands.*
 Premices; *first fruits.*
 Prayer; *a petitioner.*
 Preyer; *a robber.*
 Prier; *an inquisitive person.*
 Prior; *before.*
 Profit; *gain.*
 Prophet; *a foreteller.*
 Quire; *twenty-four sheets of paper.*
 Choir; *a band of singers.*
 Rabbit; *an animal.*
 Rabbit; *a joint in carpentry.*
 Rain; *water.*
 Rein; *part of a bridle.*
 Reign; *to rule.*
 Rap; *to strike.*

Wrap; *to fold.*
 Rays; *beams of light.*
 Raise; *to lift up.*
 Raze; *to destroy.*
 Reason; *a cause.*
 Raisin; *a fruit.*
 Red; *a colour.*
 Read; *did read.*
 Reed; *a plant.*
 Read; *to read a book.*
 Reek; *a pile of hay.*
 Wreak; *to revenge.*
 Rest; *to lean on.*
 Wrest; *to force.*
 Retch; *to vomit.*
 Wretch; *a worthless person.*
 Rie; *a kind of grain.*
 Wry; *crooked.*
 Rigger; *one that rigs or dresses.*
 Rigour; *severity.*
 Rime; *frost.*
 Rhyme; *poetry.*
 Ring; *for the finger.*
 Wring; *to twist.*
 Rite; *a ceremony.*
 Right; *just; true.*
 Write; *to make letters.*
 Wright; *a workman.*
 Rode; *did ride.*
 Road; *a way.*
 Rood; *the fourth of an acre.*
 Rude; *uncivil.*
 Room; *a chamber.*
 Rheum; *a watery humour.*
 Rote; *memory.*
 Wrote; *did write.*
 Rout; *a rabble.*
 Route; *road; way.*
 Row; *things ranged in a line.*
 Roe; *an animal.*
 Ruff; *a linen ornament.*
 Rough; *not smooth.*
 Rung; *did ring.*
 Wrung; *twisted.*
 Sale; *selling.*
 Sail; *of a ship.*
 Satyr; *a god of the woods.*
 Satire; *a poem.*
 Saver; *one that saves.*
 Savour; *taste.*

THE NEW BRUNSWICK

Savory; a plant.
 Savoury; sweet-smelling.
 Season; a part of the year.
 Seizin; taking possession.
 Seel; to close the eyes.
 Seal; the sea-calf.
 Ceil; to cover the inner roof.
 Seem; to appear.
 Seam; a joining in cloth.
 Seen; did see.
 Scene; a part of a play.
 Seer; a prophet.
 Sear; to burn.
 Cere; to wax over.
 Sell; to dispose of.
 Cell; a hut.
 Senior; elder.
 Seignior; a lord.
 Sense; understanding.
 Cense; publick rates.
 Sent; did send.
 Scent; a smell.
 Cent; one hundred.
 Session; the sessions of the peace.
 Cession; giving up.
 Shagreen; the skin of a kind of fish.
 Chagrin; ill humour.
 Sheer; pure; clear.
 Shear; to clip.
 Shire; a county.
 Shore; the sea-coast.
 Sewer; a drain for foul water.
 Signet; a seal.
 Cygnet; a young swan.
 Sine; a geometrical line.
 Sign; a token.
 Sink; a drain.
 Cinque; a five.
 Sit; to be seated.
 Cit; a citizen.
 Site; a situation.
 Sight; a view.
 Cite; to summon.
 Slow; not swift.
 Sloe; a wild plum.
 Sole; a part of the foot.
 Soul; the spirit.
 Sore; an ulcer.
 Soar; to mount.

Slay; to kill.
 Sley; to part into threads.
 Sleigh; a kind of carriage.
 Slaie; a weaver's reed.
 Smerk; a wanton smile.
 Smirk; nice; smart.
 Souse; to fall, as a bird on its prey.
 Sowce; to throw into the water.
 Stake; a post.
 Steak; a slice of flesh.
 Stare; to look earnestly.
 Stair; a step.
 Steel; a kind of iron.
 Steal; to take by theft.
 Stile; a set of steps.
 Style; of writing.
 Strait; narrow.
 Straight; direct.
 Sucker; a young twig.
 Succour; assistance.
 Sum; the whole.
 Some; a part.
 Sun; that which gives daylight.
 Son; a male child.
 Tale; a story.
 Tail; the end.
 Tare; allowance on goods.
 Tear; to rend.
 Tax; a rate.
 Tacks; small nails.
 Teal; a wild fowl.
 Tiel; the lime-tree.
 Teem; to be fruitful.
 Team; of horses.
 Tier; a row; a rank.
 Tear; water from the eyes.
 Terse; smooth; neat.
 Tierce; forty-two gallons.
 The; a word denoting a particular thing.
 They; those; relating to them.
 There; in that place.
 Their; belonging to them.
 Threw; did throw.
 Through; from end to end.
 Throne; a seat of state.
 Thrown; cast.
 Throw; to cast; to fling.
 Throe; great pain.

Tim
 Thy
 Too
 To;
 Two
 Tow
 Toe
 Trap
 Trai
 Tray
 Trey
 Tun
 Ton
 Vale
 Vail
 Vain
 Vane
 Vein
 Vial
 Viol
 Wais
 Wast
 Wait
 Weig
 Wale
 Wail

Ad-ju
 Ad-mi
 Ad-mi
 Ad-vo
 Al-den
 Ar-chi
 Au-tho
 Bach-c
 Bai-liff
 Ba-ker
 Bar-be
 Bish-o

Time; leisure.	Wall; of stone or brick.
Thyme; an herb.	Wawl; to cry or howl.
Too; likewise; also.	Wane; to grow less.
To; unto.	Wain; a carriage.
Two; one and one.	Ware; merchandize.
Tow; to draw by a rope.	Wear; to waste by use.
Toe; a part of the foot.	Way; a road.
Trapes; a slutish woman.	Wey; forty bushels.
Traipse; to walk slutishly.	Weigh; to try the weight.
Tray; a wooden vessel.	Wether; a sheep .
Trey; a three at cards.	Weather; the state of the air.
Tun; four hogsheads.	Week; seven days.
Ton; twenty hundred weight.	Weak; not strong.
Vale; a valley.	Ween; to fancy.
Vail; a covering.	Wean; to put from the breast.
Vain; proud; worthless.	With; by; denoting the cause.
Vane; a weathercock.	Withe; a willow twig.
Vein; a blood-vessel.	Wood; timber.
Vial; a small bottle.	Would; wished.
Viol; an instrument of musick.	Ye; yourselves.
Waist; a part of the body.	Yea; yes.
Waste; loss.	Yoke; for the neck.
Wait; to tarry.	Yolk; a part of an egg.
Weight; heaviness.	You; yourself.
Wale; a rising in cloth.	Yew; a tree.
Wail; to lament.	

*which
witch*

TABLE 37.

Of Professions, &c.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Ad-ju-tant	Can-di-date	Com-rade
Ad-min-is-tra-tor	Cap-tain	Con-quer-or
Ad-mi-ral	Car-di-nal	Con-sul
Ad-vo-cate	Car-pen-ter	Con-vert
Al-der-man	Chan-cel-lor	Cor-o-ner
Ar-chi-tect	Chand-ler	Cor-po-ral
Au-thor	Chap-lain	Cred-it-or
Bach-e-lor	Cher-ub	Cu-rate
Bal-liff	Chief-tain	Cut-ler
Ba-ker	Claim-ant	Debt-or
Bar-ber	Cler-gy-man	Ded-i-ca-tor
Bish-op	Cli-ent	De-ist
Black-smith	Cit-i-zen	Dis-tist
Bot-a-nist	Cob-bler	Dap-u-ty
Book-lay-er	Com-mis-sar-y	Dis-pu-tant

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mê, mêt; — pine, pin; — nô, nôve,

Doc-tor
Dra-per
Dray-man
Drug-gist
Drum-mer
E-dile
Ed-i-tor
En-sign
Ex-cel-len-cy
Ex-ile
Fel-on
Fer-ri-er
Fri-ar
Gen-er-al
Gen-tle-man
Her-ald
Her-e-tick
Her-mit
Inn-keep-er
Jai-ler
Jew-el-ler
Joc-key
Join-er
Ju-ror
Jus-tice
La-bour-er
Law-yer
Leg-ate
Lov-er
Lub-bard
Mad-am
Ma-gis-trate
Ma-jes-ty
Ma-jor
Mar-quis
Mar-tyr
Ma-son
Mas-ter
Ma-tron
May-or
Mer-chant

Mer-maid
Meth-o-dist
Mil-ler
Mil-lin-er
Mill-wright
Min-is-ter
Mi-nor
Mis-an-thrope
Mis-si-on-ar-y
Mis-tress
Mon-arch
Mur-der-er
Nai-ler
Nav-i-ga-tor
Ne-gro
Neigh-bour
Oc-cu-pant
Oc-u-list
Of-fi-cer
Or-a-tor
Pa-gan
Pa-tri-arch
Pa-tron
Ped-lar
Pen-i-tent
Per-ju-rer
Pi-lot
Pier-er
Phon-tiff
Pon-tiff
Pre-si-dent
Prin-cess
Proc-tor
Pros-e-cu-tor
Prot-es-tant
Prov-ost
Pu-pil
Qua-ker
Ras-cal
Reb-el
Rec-tor

Sad-dler
Sai-lor
Scav-en-ger
Schol-ar
Scof-fer
Scoun-drel
Sculp-tor
Sec-re-tar-y
Sen-at-or
Se-poy
Ser-aph
Ser-vant
Sher-iff
Ship-wright
Shoe-ma-ker
Si-ten
Skep-tick
Sla-ter
Spon-sor
Ste-ve-dore
Sub-al-tern
Suc-ces-sor
Sul-tan
Sure-ty
Sur-r-gate
Syc-o-phant
Tai-lor
Tan-ner
Tav-ern-keep-er
Ten-ant
Tink-er
Trai-tor
Tru-ant
Tu-tor
Ush-er
Vag-a-bond
Va-grant
Vet-er-an
Vic-ar
Vint-ner
Wag-on-er

Accent on the Second Syllable.

A-pos-tle
A-po-th-e-car-y

Arch-bish-op
Ar-tif-i-cer

At-tor-ney
Com-mis-si-on-er

ador, nôr; — tâbe, sâb, sâll; — ôll, sôô. — thin, this

Com-mu-ni-cant	Earl-mar-shal	Li-bra-ri-an
Con-spir-a-tor	Es-say-ist	Me-chan-ick
Con-stit-u-ent	Ex-cise-man	Pro-fes-sor
Con-troll-er	Ex-ec-u-tor	Pro-pri-e-tor
Cre-a-tor	E-squin	Re-cord-er
De-claim-er	Ge-og-raph-er	Re-cruit
De-fen-dant	His-to-ri-an	Sur-vey-or
De-lin-quent	Im-pos-tor	Tes-ta-tor
De-po-nent	In-her-it-or	Trus-tee
Dis-ci-pile	In-her-it-rix	Ven-tril-o-quist
Do-mes-tick	In-spec-tor	
Dra-goon	In-vent-or	

Accent on the Third Syllable.

Com-mo-dore	Leg-a-tee	Pred-o-ces-
Ben-e-fac-tor	Leg-a-tor	Su-per-car-
Dem-on-s-tra-tor	Man-u-fac-tu-rer	Su-per-vi-
En-gi-neer	Mu-ti-neer	
Gren-a-dier	Pi-o-neer	

Words which, as their Pronunciation differs remarkably from the Spelling, could not conveniently be arranged in the preceding Part of the Table; with their Pronunciation and Definitions or Meanings.

Aid-de-camp, âde-dê-kâwng'; an officer who attends the general that has the chief command of the army, to carry his orders to the inferiour officers.

Amateur, âm-â-tûre'; a lover of any particular art or science; not a professor.

Antipodes, ân-tîp'-ô-dêz; those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

Boatswain, bô'-sn; an officer on board a ship.

Christian, krist'-yân; a professor of the religion of Christ.

Cockswain, kôk'-sn; the officer that has charge of the cock-boat.

Colonel, kûr'-nêl; the chief commander of a regiment.

Connoisseur, kô-nês-sâre'; a judge; a critic.

Corps, kôre; plural, kôrz; a body of forces.

Courier, kôô-rêér'; a messenger sent in haste.

Courtier, kôrte'-yûr; one that frequents or attends the courts of princes; one that courts the favour of another.

Czar, zâr; the title of the Emperor of Russia.



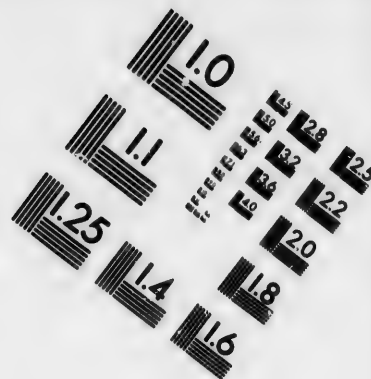
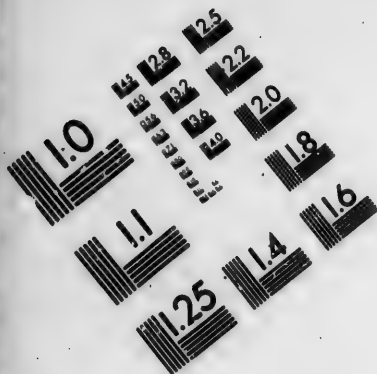
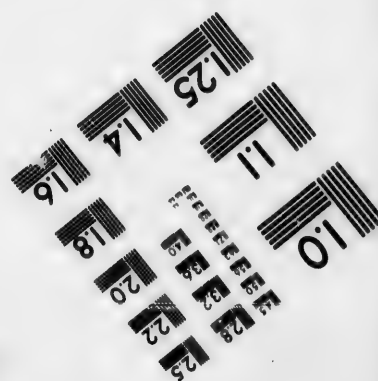
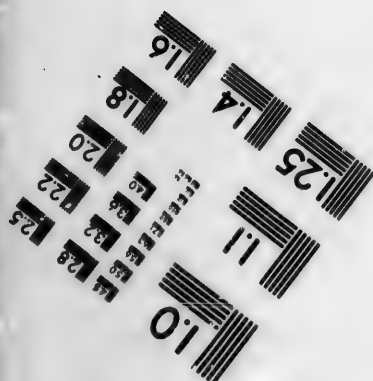
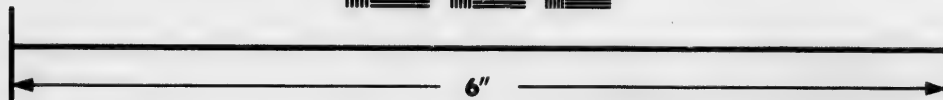
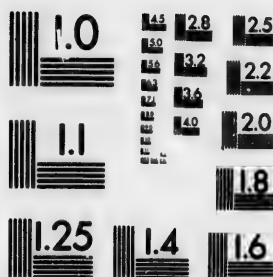


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Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mêt; — plne, pln; — nô, môve,

- Czarina, zâ-ré'-ná; *the Empress of Russia.*
 Deacon, dê'-kn; *one of the lowest order of the clergy.*
 Democrate, dêm'-ô-krât; *a friend to popular government.*
 Glazier, glâ'-zhûr; *one whose trade is to make glass windows.*
 Governour, gûv'-ûr-nûr; *one who has the supreme direction.*
 Guardian, gyâr'-dè-ân; *one who has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preservation of any thing are committed.*
 Housewife, hûz'-wîf; *the mistress of a family; one skilled in female business.*
 Hypocrite, hîp'-pô-krit; *a dissembler in morality or religion.*
 Lieutenant, lév'-tên-nânt; *a deputy; in war, one who holds the next rank to a superiour of any denomination.*
 Mantuamaker, mân'-tù-mâ-kûr; *one that makes gowns for women.*
 Messieurs, mêsh'-zhôôrz, or mêsh'-zhôôrz'; *sirs, gentlemen.*
 Militia, mîl'-lîsh'-yâ; *the train-bands; the standing force of a nation.*
 Nephew, nèv'-vû; *the son of a brother or sister.*
 Niece, nèse; *the daughter of a brother or sister.*
 Nuncio, nûn'-shè-ô; *a messenger; a kind of spiritual envoy from the Pope.*
 Ostler, ôs'-lûr; *the man who takes care of horses at an inn.*
 Patriot, pâ'-trè-ût; *one whose ruling passion is the love of his country.*
 Pensioner, pên'-shûn-ûr; *one who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another.*
 People, pèé'-pl; *a nation; the vulgar, the commonalty, not the princes or nobles; men, or persons in general.*
 Philosopher, fê-lôs'-sô-fûr; *a man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.*
 Physician, fê-zîsh'-ân; *one who professes the art of healing.*
 Pirate, pl'-rât; *a sea robber; any robber.*
 Plebeian, plè-bè'-yân; *one of the lower people.*
 Possessor, pôz-zès'-sûr; *owner; master; proprietor.*
 Postillion, pôs-til'-yûn; *one who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach; one who guides a post-chaise.*
 Preacher, prêtah'-ûr; *one who discourses publicly upon religious subjects.*
 Prelate, prêl'-lât; *an ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity.*
 Presbyterian, prêz-bè-tè-rè-ân; *an abettor of presbytery, or Calvinistical discipline.*
 Primate, prl'-mât; *the chief ecclesiastick.*
 Prophet, prôt'-flit; *one who tells future events.*
 Ruffian, rûf'-yân; *a brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow.*
 Sachem, sâ'-tshêm; *the title of some American chiefs.*
 Scrivener, skrlv'-nûr; *one who draws contracts.*
 Scullion, skûl'-yûn; *the lowest domestick servant, that washes the dishes in the kitchen.*

nôr, nô't; — tâbe, tâb, bâll; — ôll, pôând; — thîn, thîs.

Sergeant, sâr'-jânt; a petty officer in the army; a lawyer of the highest rank under a judge.
 Sloven, slûv'-vên; a man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.
 Soldier, sôl'-jûr; a fighting man; a warrior.
 Solicitor, sô-lîs'-lî-ûr; one who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.
 Sophist, sôf'-fist; a professor of philosophy.
 Sovereign, sôv'-êr-lîn; supreme lord.
 Surgeon, sûr'-jân; one who cures by manual operations.
 Tetrarch, tè'-trârk; a Roman governour of the fourth part of a province.
 Tragedian, trà-jè'-dè-ân; a writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.
 Treasurer, trêzh'-û-rûr; one who has the care of money; one who has charge of treasure.
 Villain, vil'-lîn; one who held by a base tenure; a wicked wretch.
 Vizier, viz'-yère; the prime minister of the Turkish empire.
 Warriour, wâr'-yûr; a soldier; a military man.
 Weaver, wê'-vûr; one who makes threads into cloth.
 Woman, wûm'-ûn; plural, Women, wîm'-mîn; the female of the human race.
 Wrestler, rês'-lûr; one who wrestles; one who professes the athletick art.
 Zealot, zêl'-ût; one passionately ardent in any cause.
 Zoographer, zô-ôg'-grâ-fûr; one who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.
 Zoologist, zô-ôl'-lô-gist; one who treats of living creatures.
 Zootomist, zô-ô't'-tô-mist; a dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

TABLE 38.

Of Groceries, Medicines, &c.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Al-um	Cal-o-mel	Clo-ver
Arse-nick	Can-dy	Coc-kle
Ar-ti-choke	Car-a-way	Cof-fee
Bar-ley	Car-rot	Com-fit
Bil-bar-ry	Cau-li-flow-er	Cem-frey
Bo-rax	Cher-ry	Cop-per
Brân-dy	Choc-o-late	Cop-per-as
Brim-stone	Ci-der	Cran-ber-ry
Bur-dock	Cin-nam-on	Cus-tard
But-ter	Cit-ron	Dam-son
Cab-bage	Clar-et	Fen-ber-ry

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mô, mêt; — plne, pln; — nô, môve,

Pen-nel	Mel-on	Pow-der
Fil-bert	Mer-cu-ry	Put-ty
Gal-ban-um	Min-er-al	Rad-ish
Gar-gle	Mul-ber-ry	Rash-er
Gar-lick	Mush-room	Ren-net
Gin-ger	Mus-tard	Sal-ad
Goose-ber-ry	Mut-ton	Sor-rel
Gro-ce-ry	Net-tle	Sto-rax
Hel-le-bore	Ni-tre	Su-et
Hem-lock	Nut-meg	Sul-phur
Hore-hound	Oat-meal	Tal-low
House-leek	O-pi-um	Tam-ar-ind
In-di-go	Or-ris	Tan-sy
Ju-ni-per	Pars-ley	Tar-tar
Kid-ney-bean	Pars-nip	Train-oil
Lav-en-der	Pa-strý	Tur-mer-ick
Lem-on	Pep-ber	Turn-ip
Lin-seed	Per-ry	Tur-pen-tine
Lin-i-tuent	Pic-kle	Tut-ty
Lith-arge	Poi-son	Wal-nut
Loz-enge	Pom-pi-on, or	Whis-ky
Lai-cerne	Pump-kin	Whor-tle-ber-ry
Mar-i-gold	Por-ter	
Mar-ma-lade	Pot-ash	

Accent on the Second Syllable.

As-par-ag-us	Marsh-mal-low	Pi-men-to
Bar-il-la	Mo-loss-es, or	Po-ma-tum
Ci-gar, or	Mo-lass-es	Po-ta-to
Se-gar	Pan-a-do	To-bac-co
Co-pay-va	Pi-men-ta, or	Sher-bet

Accent on the Third Syllable.

Dan-de-li-on | Fric-as-see | Sal-er-a-tus, or | Sal-ær-a-tus

Agarick, ág'-â-rik; a drug used in physick, and the dyeing trade.

Alcohol, âl'-kò-hòl; a highly-rectified spirit of wine.

Almond, â'-mùnd; the nut of the almond-tree.

Aloes, âl'-òze; a tree which grows in hot countries; a medicinal juice extracted from the common aloes-tree.

Amber, âm'-bûr; a yellow, transparent substance, of a gummy consistence.

Ammoniac, âm-mò'-nè-âk; a gum; a salt.

nôr, nô't; — tâbe, tâb, bôll; — ãll, pôllnd; — thin, THIS.

Anise, ân'-nîs; *a species of parsley, with large, sweet-seeded seeds.*
Antimony, ân'-tè-mân-ê; *a mineral substance, of a metalline nature.*

Asafœtida, âs-sâ-fêt'-ê-dâ; *a gum or resin, which grows in the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong, offensive smell.*

Balm-of-Gilead, bâm-ôf-gil'-yâd; *the juice drawn from the balsam-tree; a plant having a strong balsamick scent.*

Balsam, bâwl'-sûm; *ointment; unguent.*

Basilicon, bâ-zil'-ê-kôn; *an ointment.*

Bdellium, dêl'-yûm; *an aromattick gum brought from the Levant.*

Benzoin, bèn-zôin'; *a medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called Benjamin.*

Biestings, bêes'-tingz; *the first milk given by a cow after calving.*

Biscuit, bis'-kit; *a kind of hard, dry bread; a composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.*

Bohea, bô-hé'; *a species of tea.*

Broccoli, brôk'-kô-lê; *a species of cabbage.*

Camphire, kâmp'-fir; *a kind of resin.*

Cantharides, kân-thâr'-ê-dêz; *Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.*

Catsup, kâtsh'-ôp; *a kind of pickle.*

Cassia, kâsh'-shê-â; *a sweet spice mentioned by Moses.*

Caviare, kâ-vèèr'; *the eggs of a sturgeon salted.*

Ceruse, sè'-rûse; *white lead.*

Chamomile, kâmp'-ô-mîle; *the name of an odoriferous plant.*

Champaign, shâm-pâne'; *a kind of wine.*

Chives, tshlvz; *a species of small onion, well known.*

Cinnabar, sin'-nâ-bâr; *vermilion, mineral consisting of mercury and sulphur.*

Cochineal, kôtsih'-ln-ê-êl; *an insect, from which a red colour is extracted.*

Cocoa, kô'-kô; *a species of palm-tree.*

Collyrium, kôl'-lîr'-rè-ôm; *an ointment for the eyes.*

Coloquintida, kôl'-lô-kwîn'-tê-dâ; *the fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter-apple. It is a violent purgative.*

Cucumber, kôû'-kâm-bûr; *the name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.*

Currant, kûr'-rân; *the tree; a fruit well known.*

Emulsion, ê-môl'-shûn; *a form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kerne's.*

Gamboge, gâmp'-bôddje'; *a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature.*

Gentian, jên'-shân; *sehwort, or baldmony.*

Gherkin, gër'-kîn; *a pickled cucumber.*

Gourl, gôrd; *a plant; a bottle.*

Guaiacum, gwâ'-yâ-kâm; *a physical wood.*

Gurgion, gûr'-jûn; *the coarser part of meal, sister' from the bran.*

Honey, hûn'-nê; *a thick, viscous, luscious substance, collected and prepared by bees.*

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mêt; — plne, pln; — nô, môve,

- Ipecacuanha, ip-pè-kâk-ù-h'-nâ; a medical plant.
 Jalap, jâl'-lûp; a medicinal drug.
 Laudanum, lôd'-dâ-nûm; a soporifick tincture.
 Lettuce, lêt'-tîs; a plant.
 Licorice, îlk'-kûr-îs; a root of sweet taste.
 Liquor, îlk'-kûr; any thing liquid; strong drink, in familiar language.
 Madder, mād'-dûr; a plant.
 Marjorum, mâr'-jûr-ûm; a fragrant plant of many kinds.
 Meathe, mêtne; a kind of drink.
 Medicine, mêt'-è-sîn; any remedy administered by a physician.
 Mezereon, mè-zè-rè-ûn; a species of spurge laurel.
 Myrrh, mêt; a precious kind of gum.
 Naphtha, nâp'-thâ; a kind of bitumen, or fat, unctuous matter, dug out of the earth.
 Ochre, ô'-kûr; a kind of earth slightly coherent, and easily dissolved in water.
 Oglio, ô'-lè-ô; a dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley.
 Olive, ôl'-îlv; a plant producing oil.
 Onion, ûn'-yûn; a plant well known.
 Opiate, ô'-pè-ât; a medicine that causes sleep.
 Orange, ôr'-rinje; the orange-tree; the fruit of the tree.
 Panacea, pân-â-sè-â; a universal medicine; an herb.
 Provision, prò-vîzh'-ûn; victuals; food; provender.
 Ptisane, tîz-zân; a medical drink made of barley, decocted with raisins and licorice.
 Purslain, pôrs'-lîn; a plant.
 Ragout, râ-gôû; meat stewed and highly seasoned.
 Raisin, rè'-zn; a dried grape.
 Raspberry, or Rasberry, râs'-bèr-è; a well-known kind of berry.
 Rhubarb, rôû'-bûrb; a medical root, slightly purgative.
 Rosin, rôz'-zîn; inspissated turpentine, a juice of the pine.
 Saffron, sâf'-fûrn; a plant.
 Sarsa, sâr'-sâ; }
 Sarsaparilla, sâr-sâ-pâ-rîl'-lâ; } both a tree and a plant.
 Sassafras, sâs'-sâ-frâs; a tree, one of the species of the cornelian cherry.
 Sausage, sâw'-sîdje; a roll or ball, made commonly of pork or veal minced very small, with salt and spice.
 Scallion, skâl'-yûn; a kind of onion.
 Scammony, skâm'-mò-nè; a plant; a concreted juice drawn from an Asiatick plant.
 Senna, sèn'-nâ; a physical tree.
 Souchong, sôû-tshông; the finest sort of bohea tea.
 Spearmint, spèrè'-mînt; a plant; a species of mint.
 Spikenard, splke'-nârd; the name of a plant; the oil produced from the plant.

nòr, nòt; — tùbe, táb, búll; — òll, pòdnd; — thín, thís.

Sugar, shùg'-ùr; *the native salt of the sugar-cane.*

Thistle, thís'-sl; *a prickly weed.*

Thyme, time; *a plant.*

Treacle, trè'-kl; *a medicine made up of many ingredients; molasses, the spume of sugar.*

Venison, vèn'-zn; *game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer.*

Verjuice, vèr'-jús; *acid liquor expressed from crab-apples.*

Vermicelli, vèr-mè-tshèl'-è; *a paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.*

Vermilion, vèr-míl'-yùn; *the cochineal; the grub of a particular plant; any beautiful red colour.*

Victual, vít'-tl; } *provision of food; stores for the support of life;*
Victuals, vít'-tlz; } *meat.*

Vinegar, vín'-è-gùr; *wine grown sour.*

Vitriol, vít'-trè-ùl. *Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt.*

TABLE 39.

Of Diseases.

Ague, á'-gù; *an intermitting fever, with cold fits, succeeded by hot.*
Amaurosis, ám-áu-rò'-sís; *a dimness of sight, not from any visible defect of the eye, but from some distemperature in the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes.*

Anasarca, ân-â-sàr'-ká; *a sort of dropsy.*

Apoplexy, áp'-ò-plèk-sè; *a sudden deprivation of all sensation.*

Ascites, ás-sì'-tèz; *a dropsy of the belly.*

Asthma, ást'-mâ; *a frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough.*

Bubonocoele, bú-bôn'-ò-sèle; *a rupture, in which some part of the intestines breaks down into the groin.*

Cachexy, kák'-kèk-sè; *such a distemperature of the humours as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.*

Catarrh, kâ-târ'; *a defluction of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat.*

Colick, kòl'-lk; *any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain.*

Consumption, kón-sùm'-shùn; *a waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever.*

Diarrhoea, dl-ár-rè'-â; *a flux of the belly.*

Dropsy, dróp'-sè; *a collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone of the solids.*

Dysentery, dis'-sèn-tèr'-è; *a looseness.*

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât; — mē, mēt; — pine, pln; — nô, mōve,

- Dyspepy, dle'-pép-sé; a difficulty of digestion.
 Dysphony, dle'-fô-né; a difficulty in speaking.
 Dyspnœa, disp-né'-â; a difficulty in breathing.
 Dysury, dzh'-û-ré; a difficulty in making urine.
 Empyema, êm-pl'-é-mâ; a collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever, generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only.
 Epilepsy, ép'-é-lép-sé; a convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense.
 Erysipelas, ér-é-sip'-é-lâs; an eruption of a hot, acrid humour.
 Fever, fê'-vûr; a disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns.
 Hemoptosis, hè-môp-tô'-sis; }
 Hemoptysis, hè-môp-tè'-sis; } the spitting of blood.
 Hemorrhage, hêm'-ô-râdjé; }
 Hemorrhagy, hêm'-ô-râ-jé; } a violent flux of blood.
 Hemorrhoids, hêm'-ôr-rôldz; the piles.
 Hernia, hêr'-né-â; any kind of rupture.
 Hiccough, hlk'-kûp; a convulsion of the stomach, producing sobs.
 Hooping-cough, hoo'-plag-kôf; a convulsive cough; the chin-cough.
 Hydrocephalus, hl-drô-sêf'-fâ-lûs; a dropsy in the head.
 Hystericks, hls-têr'-iks; fits of women.
 Influenza, in-flû-ên'-zâ; an epidemick disease.
 Jaundice, jân-dîs; a distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver.
 Lumbago, lûm-bâ'-gò. Lumbagoes are pains very troublesome about the loins and small of the back.
 Measles, mè'-zîz; a kind of eruptive and infectious fever.
 Miliary-fever, mil'-yâ-ré-îé'-vûr; a fever that produces small eruptions.
 Ophthalmy, ôp'-thâl-mé; a disease of the eyes.
 Palsy, pâ'-zé; a privation of motion, or sense of feeling, or both.
 Paraphrenitis, pâ-r-â-frè-nî'-tis; an inflammation of the diaphragm.
 Phrenitis, frè-nî'-tis; madness, inflammation of the brain.
 Phrensy, frèn'-zé; madness, frantickness.
 Phthisick, thz'-zlk; }
 Phthisis, th'-sis; } consumption.
 Pleurisy, plû'-rè-sé; an inflammation of the pleura.
 Polypus, pôl'-lè-pûs; a swelling in the nostrils.
 Quinsy, kwîn'-zé; a tumid inflammation in the throat.
 Rheumatism, rôû-mâ-tizm; a painful distemper, supposed to proceed from acrid humours.
 Rickets, rik'-klts; a distemper in children.
 Scrofula, skrof'-û-lâ; the king's evil.
 Thrush, thrûsh; small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth.

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nôr, nôt; — tâbe, tâb, bâll; — ôll, pôând; — shis, tris.

TABLE 40.

Of Apparel, &c.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Blank-et	Coun-ter-pane	Moc-cas-ins
Bon-net	Cov-er-let	Mus-lin
Buck-ram	Di-ap-er	Par-a-sol
Cal-i-co	Dim-i-ty	Sat-in
Cam-let	Flan-nel	Spat-ter-dash-es
Can-vass	Gait-ers	Stock-ing
Car-pet	Huc-ka-back	Swan-skin
Cas-si-mere	Jac-ket	Trou-sers
Cash-mere	Ker-sey	Vel-vet
Check-er, or	Leath-er	Wors-ted
Che-quer	Lin-en	
Cot-ton	Lute-string	

Accent on the Second Syllable.

Bro-cade	Gal-loon	Um-brel-la	Shal-loon
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- Bombasin, bôm-bâ-zèen'; a slight silken stuff.
 Cambrick, kâme'-brîk; a kind of fine linen.
 Clothes, klôze; garments; those coverings of the body that are made of cloth.
 Curtain, kûr'-tîn; a cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure.
 Damask, dâm'-ask; linen or silk, woven in a manner invented at Damascus, by which part rises above the rest in flowers.
 Dishabille, dis-â-bîl'; undr. ; loose dress.
 Dowlas, dôh'-lâs; a coarse kind of linen.
 Epaulette, êp'-âw-lêt; a military shoulder ornament.
 Fustian, fûs'-tshân; a kind of cloth made of linen and cotton.
 Galoche, gâ-lôshe'; plural, Galoches, gâ-lô'-shiz; a kind of wooden shoe, worn by the common people in France; a larger shoe, worn over a common one, to prevent damp or dirt in walking.
 Handkerchief, hâng'-kêr-tshîf; a piece of silk, linen, or cotton, used to wipe the face or cover the neck.
 Pelisse, pê-lêse'; a kind of coat or robe.
 Plaid, plâd; a striped or variegated cloth; an outer garment worn much by the Highlanders in Scotland.
 Riband, { rib'-bîn; a fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is
 Ribbon, { worn for ornament.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mêt; — pine, pln; — nô, môte,

Roquelaure, rôk-è-lôr'; a cloak for men.
 Sampler, sâm'-pl-ûr; a pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.
 Surplice, sûr-plis; the white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.
 Surtout, sûr-tôt'; a large coat worn over all the rest.
 Tiar, tl'-âr; }
 Tiara, tl'-â'-rà; } a dress for the head; a diadem.
 Waistcoat, wês-kôt; a garment worn about the waist; the garment worn by men under the coat.

TABLE 41.

Of Beasts, Birds, &c.

Accent on the First Syllable.

Ad-der	Had-dock	Pan-ther	Tad-pole
An-te-lope	Her-on	Par-rot	Tar-ri-er, or
Bad-ger	Her-ring	Pis-mire	Ter-ri-er
Buf-fa-lo	Hor-net	Pol-lock	Tur-bot
Car-a-boo	Li-on	Po-ny	Tur-key
Cas-tor	Liz-ard	Por-cu-pine	Ur-chin
Cor-mo-rant	Lob-ster	Rab-bit	Vi-per
El-e-phant	Mac-ker-el	Sa-ble	Vul-ture
Fer-ret	Mag-got	Screech-owl	Weth-er
Gin-net	Os-trich	Ser-pent	<i>Ewe</i>
Gram-pus	Ot-ter	Shrew-mouse	
Gur-net	Oy-ster	Spar-row	

Accent on the Second Syllable.

Jac-kall	Sea-calf	Sea-hog	Sea-shark
Le-vi-ath-an	Sea-drag-on	Sea-horse	Tar-an-tu-la
Rac-koon	Sea-gull	Sea-mew	

Beaver, bée'-vûr; an animal, otherwise named the castor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation.
 Becafico, bék-â-fê'-kò; a bird like a nightingale; a fig-pecker.
 Canary-bird, kâ-nâ'-rè-bûrd; an excellent singing bird.
 Chameleon, kâ-mé'-lè-ûn; a kind of lizard, said to live on air.

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Pigeon
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Porpus
Rhino
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Salmon
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Spaniel
for a
Squirre
Sturges
Tortois
Weasel
rats.
Zebra,

nôr, nôl; — tâbe, tâb, bôll; — ôl, pôand; — thin, trin.

Chamois, shâ-môl'; an animal of the goat kind, the skin of which, made into leather, is called shammy.

Crocodile, krôk'-ô-dil; an amphibious, voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies.

Eagle, ô'-gl; a bird of prey.

Ermine, êr'-mîn; an animal that is found in cold countries, and which nearly resembles a weasel in shape, having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur.

Escalop, skôl'-lâp; a shell fish whose shell is indented.

Gaspereau, plural, Gaspereaux, gâs-pê-rô; a fish nearly resembling a herring.

Guinea-hen, ghî'-nê-hên; a small Indian hen.

Haleyon, hâl'-shê-ôn; a bird that is said to breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation, or the time she sits on the eggs to hatch them.

Heifer, hêf'-fûr; a young cow.

Hyen, hî'-ên;

Hyena, hî'-ê-nâ; } an animal like a wolf.

Iahnemou, ik-nô'-môn; a small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

Leopard, lêp'-pârd; a spotted beast of prey.

Marten, mâr'-tlu; a large kind of weasel, whose fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds in houses, a martlet.

Moschetto, môs-kê'-tô; a kind of gnat exceedingly troublesome.

Pheasant, fêz'-zânt; a kind of wild cock; a beautiful large bird of game.

Pigeon, pld'-jîn; a fowl well known.

Plover, plôv'-vâr; a lapwing.

Porpoise, } pôr-pôs; the sea-hag.

Porpus, }

Rhinoceros, ri-nôs'-sê-rôs; a vast beast in the East Indies, armed with a horn in his front.

Salmon, sâm'-mûn. The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish.

Spaniel, spân'-yêl; a dog used for sport in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience.

Squirrel, skwêr'-ril; a small animal well known in America.

Sturgeon, stûr'-jân; a sea fish.

Tortoise, tôr'-tiz; an animal covered with a hard shell.

Weasel, wê'-zl; a small animal that eats corn, and kills mice and rats.

Zebra, zê'-brâ; an Indian ass naturally striped.

Fâts, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mèt; — plne, pîn; — nô, nôve,

TABLE 42.

Words in which the Pronunciation differs remarkably from the Spelling.

- Ache, âke; a continued pain.
 Achieve, ât-tshêv'; to perform; to finish.
 Advertisement, âd-vêr-tiz-mênt; intelligence; information; notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence.
 Again, â-gên'; a second time, once more; back, in restitution; twice as much, marking the same quantity once repeated.
 Against, â-gênst'; contrary, opposite, in general; opposite to, in place.
 Alias, â-lê-âs; a Latin word, signifying otherwise; as, "Johnston, alias Johnson."
 Alibi, âl'-ê-bê; "elsewhere"; a law term for a defence, where the culprit attempts to prove his absence at the time when, and from the place where, the crime was committed.
 Alien, âlê-yên'; foreign, or not of the same family or land; estranged from; not allied to.
 Alleluiah, âl-lê-lô-yâ; a word of spiritual exultation; Praise God.
 Alms, âmz; what is given in relief of the poor.
 Amen, â-mên'; a term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, so be it; at the end of a creed, so it is.
 Antique, ân-têék; ancient, not modern; of old fashion.
 Any, ên'-nê; every; whoever; whatever.
 Apothegm, âp'-ô-kê-m; a remarkable saying.
 Archives, âr-klvz; the places where records or ancient writings are kept.
 Bagno, bân'-yô; a house for bathing and sweating.
 Bayonet, bâ'-yûn-nêt; a short dagger fixed on the end of a musket.
 Belles-lettres, bêl-lâ'-tûr; polite literature.
 Bellows, bêl'-lûs; the instrument used to blow the fire.
 Billiards, bil'-yûrdz; a kind of play.
 Bosom, bôô'-zûm; the breast, the heart; the folds of the dress that cover the breast.
 Brachial, brâk'-yâl; belonging to the arm.
 Bureau, bū-rô; a chest of drawers.
 Burial, bêr'-rê-âl; the act of burying; sepulture; interment; the church service for funerals.
 Burlesque, bûr-lêsk; ludicrous language.
 Business, blz'-nêss; employment; multiplicity of affairs.
 Canoe, } kân-nôô; } a boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree
 Canoe, } } into a hollow vessel.
 Capias, kâ'-pê-âs; a writ of execution.

nô, nô; — tâbe, tâb, bôll; — ôll, pôând; — êlin, this.

Chalice, tahâl'-ls; a cup; a bowl; a cup used in acts of worship.
Chap, tshôp; a cleft; a gaping; a chink; the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

Ch. aux-de-frise, shév-ô-dè-frèeze'; a piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long, used in defending a passage or a turnpike.

Chicane, shé-kâne'; the art of protracting a contest by artifice; artifice in general.

Cicisbeo, tahl't-tahlz-bé-ô; a gallant; an attendant on a lady.

Cirlele, sér'-kl; a curve line continued till it ends where it began, having all parts equally distant from a common centre; a round body; an orb.

Clarion, klâre'-yûn; a trumpet.

Clough, klôâ; the cleft of a hill; a cliff.

Colliery, kôl'-yûr-é; the place where coals are dug; the coal trade.

Courtesy, kûr'-tè-sé; elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.

Courtesy, kûr'-sè; the reverence made by a woman.

Cuirass, kwè-râs'; a breastplate.

Cuish, kwis; the armour that covers the thighs.

Demain, }
Demesne, } dê-mène'; } that land which a man holds originally of himself.

Diphthong, dlp'-thông; a coalition of two vowels to form one sound.

Distich, dis'-tik; a couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting of two lines.

Doubleon, dôb-bl-ôôn'; a Spanish coin, containing the value of two pistoles.

Drachm, drâm; an old Roman coin; a small weight.

Drought, drôût; dry weather, want of rain; thirst, want of drink.

Earth, êrth; the element distinct from air, fire, or water; the world.

Eclat, ê-klâw'; splendour, show, lustre.

Encore, ông-kôre'; again; once more.

Engine, ên'-jîn; a military machine; an instrument to throw water upon burning houses; an agent for another.

Envelope, ôn-vè-lôpe'; a wrapper; an outward case or covering.

Epitome, è-pit'-ô-mé; abridgment; a compendious abstract.

Epoch, ép'-ôk, or è'-pôk; } the time at which a new computation is begun, from which dates are numbered.

Epocha, ép'-ô-kâ; }
Etiquette, êt-è-két'; the polite form or manner of doing any thing; the ceremonial of good manners.

Etui, êt-wè; a case for tweezers and such instruments.

Extraordinary, êks-trôr'-dè-nâr-é; different from common order and method; eminent; remarkable; more than common.

Familiar, fâ-mil'-yâr; domestick, relating to a family; affable, easy in conversation; well-known.

Feod, fûde; fee; tenure.

Feodal, fû-dâl; held of another.

Fâle, fâr, fâll, fât; — mè, mèt; — pine, p'n; — nô, nôve,

- Feoff, fêf; to put in possession; to invest with right.
 Feoffee, fêf-fêe; one put in possession.
 Ferrule, fêr-ril; an iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.
 Fief, fêêf; a fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superior.
 Filial, fill-yât; pertaining to a son; befitting a son.
 Finesse, fê-nêss; artifice; stratagem.
 Forlorn, fôr-lôr'n; deserted; destitute; forsaken; helpless.
 Furlough, fûr-lô; a temporary dismissal from military service; leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time.
 Furnace, fûr-nis; an enclosed fireplace.
 Galiot, gâl-yât; a little galley, or sort of brigantine, built very slight, and fit for chase.
 Galleon, gâl-lôôn; a large ship, with four, and sometimes five, decks, now in use only among the Spaniards.
 Gaol, jâl; a prison.
 Gazette, gâ-zêf; a paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence.
 Goal, gôle; the landmark set up to bound a race; the starting-post; the final purpose.
 Group, grôop; a crowd; a cluster; a collection; a number thronged together.
 Guillotine, gil-lô-têen; a machine for separating, at one stroke, the head of a person from the body.
 Guinea, gin-nê; a gold coin, valued at twenty shillings sterling.
 Guitar, git-târ; a stringed instrument of music.
 Half-penny, hâ-pên-nê; a copper coin, of which two make a penny.
 Hallelujah, hâl-lê-lôô-yâ; Praise ye the Lord! a song of thanksgiving.
 Halber, hâw-êr; a rope less than a cable.
 Haunch, hânsh; the thigh; the hind hip; the rear; the hind part.
 Haunt, hânt; a place in which one is frequently found; habit of being in a certain place.
 Holy-day, hól-ê-dâ; the day of some ecclesiastical festival; a day of prayer and joy.
 Hough, hôk; the lower part of the thigh.
 Icicle, îk-îk; a shoot of ice hanging down.
 Inebecle, îm-bêc-êl; weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.
 Inocile, in-dôc-ell; unteachable; incapable of being instructed.
 Knoll, nîl; a little round hill; the top of a hill or mountain.
 Knowledge, nôf-lêdjs; certain perception; learning; skill in any thing; acquaintance with any fact or person.
 League, lêg; a confederacy; a combination; a measure of length containing three miles.
 Leisure, lê-zhûre; freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind.

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môr, nâi; — tâbe, tât, bân; — ôil, pânâ; — chin, nuia.

- Lough, lôk; a lake; a large inland standing water.
 Louis-d'or, lô-ê-dôre; a golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings sterling.
 Manœuvre, mân-ô-vûr; an attempt, out of the common course of action, to relieve ourselves, or annoy our adversary, and generally used in maritime affairs.
 Marquee, mâr-kêe; an officer's tent; a kind of tent.
 Menagerie, mân-zêbo-ôr-ê; a place for keeping foreign birds and other curious animals.
 Mezzotinto, mê-si-tio-tâ; a kind of graving.
 Miniature, min-i-ut-tûr; representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality.
 Mustaches, mûs-stî-shîz; whiskers; hair on the upper lip.
 Nisi-prius, nî-sê pri'-ûs; in law, a judicial writ.
 None, nûn; not one; not any.
 Ocean, ô-shûn; the main; the great sea; any immense expanse.
 Orchestra, ôr-kê-s-trâ; a part of the theatre appropriated to the musicians.
 Pageant, pâd-jônt; a statue in a show; any show; a spectacle of entertainment.
 Palanquin, pâ-ân-keen; is a kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.
 Parliament, pâ-r-lê-mênt; the assembly of the king, lords, and commons.
 Parterre, pâ-r-têr; a level division of ground.
 Patrol, pâ-trôl; the act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept; those persons that go the rounds.
 Phaëton, fâ-ê-tôn; a kind of high open carriage, upon four wheels, used for pleasure.
 Phlegm, flê-m; the watery humour of the body; the tough, viscid matter discharged by coughing.
 Picturesque, pik-tûr-rêsk; expresses happily, as in a picture.
 Piquant, pik-kânt; pricking; stimulating; sharp; pungent; severe.
 Precipice, prê-sê-pis; a high long steep; a fall perpendicular.
 Preface, prêf-fâs; something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction.
 Profile, prô'-fil, or prô'-fêl; the side face; half-face.
 Prologue, prôl-lôg; preface; introduction to any discourse or performance.
 Puisse, pô-nê; young; younger; later in time; inconsiderable; small.
 Recipe, rês-sê-pâ; a medical prescription.
 Rendezvous, rê-n-dê-vûz; assembly; meeting appointed; a place appointed for an assembly.
 Roseate, rô-zê-ât; rosy; full of roses; blooming; fragrant as a rose.
 satiety, sâ-tî-ê-tê; fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât; — nê, mêt; — piné, pin; — nô, mêve,

Schedule, sêd'-jûle; a small scroll; a little inventory.

Schism, slzm; a separation or division in the church.

Scire-facias, si-rê-fâ'-shâs; a writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to show cause unto the court whence it is sent, why execution of judgment passed should not be made.

Scrutoire, skrôo'-tore; a case of drawers for writing.

Seraglio, sê-râl'-yô; a house kept for debauchery.

Sevensnight, sên'-nit; a week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following.

"It happened on Monday was sevensnight," that is, "on the Monday before last Monday." "It will be done on Tuesday sevensnight," that is, "on the Tuesday after next Tuesday."

Shone, shôn; did shine.

Shovel, shûv'-vl; an instrument of husbandry.

Sieve, slv; hair or lawn strained on a hoop, by which flour is separated from bran; a bolter; a sounce.

Slough, slôô; a deep, miry place.

Slough, slûff; the skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation; the part that separates from a foul sore.

Solstice, sôl'-stls; the point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter.

Source, sôrse; spring; fountain-head; original; first producer.

Suavity, swâv'-ê-tê; sweetness to the senses; sweetness to the mind.

Subpena, sùb-pê'-nâ; a writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.

Subtle, sût'-tl; shy; crafty; cunning.

Tete-a-tete; tâte'-â-tâte; cheek by jowl.

Thowl, thôûl; the pin or piece of timber by which the oar is kept steady in rowing.

Travail, trâv'-ll; labour; toil; fatigue; labour in childbirth.

Triphthong, trîp'-thông; a coalition of three vowels to form one sound.

Trochee, trô'-kê; a foot, used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

Vaccinate, vâk'-sê-nôte; to inoculate with vaccine matter.

Vaccine, vâk'-slne; belonging to a cow.

Vignette, vin'-yêt; ornamental flowers or figures placed by printers at the beginning or end of chapters.

Vineyard, vin'-yêrd; a ground planted with vines.

Wainscot, wên'-skût; the inner wooden covering of a wall.

Yacht, yôt; a small ship for carrying passengers.

Yea, yis; a term of affirmation; the affirmative article, opposed to no.

hår, nôt; — tåbe, tåb, bål; — ôf, pððnd; — ðin, twis.

TAKING WHALES.

Blubber, blåb'-bår; *that part of a whale that contains the oil.*
 Harpoon, hår-pððn'; *a bearded dart, with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.*
 Harpooner, hår-pðð-nèer'; *he that throws the harpoon.*

The taking of whales, in the seas of Greenland, among the fields of ice that have been increasing for ages, is one of the greatest curiosities in nature. These pieces of ice are frequently more than a mile in length, and upwards of a hundred feet in thickness; and, when they are put in motion by a storm, nothing can be more terrible. The Dutch had thirteen ships crushed to pieces by them in one season.

There are several kinds of whales in these seas, some white, and others black. The black sort, the grand bay whale, is in most esteem, on account of his bulk, and the great quantity of blubber he affords. His tongue is about eighteen feet long, inclosed in long pieces of what we call *whalebone*, which are covered with a kind of hair like horsehair; and on each side of his tongue are two hundred and fifty pieces of this whalebone. The bones of his body are as hard as an ox's bones. There are no teeth in his mouth; and he is usually between sixty and eighty feet long; very thick about the head, but grows less from thence to the tail.

When the seamen see a whale spout, the word is immediately given — *Fall! fall!* — when every one hastens from the ship to his boat; six or eight men being appointed to a boat, and four or five boats usually belong to one ship.

When they come near the whale, the harpooner strikes him with his harpoon, and the animal, finding himself wounded, runs swiftly down into the deep, and would carry the boat along with him, if they did not give him line fast enough; and, to prevent the wood of the boat taking fire by the violent friction of the rope on the side of it, one wets it constantly with a mop. After the whale has run some hundred fathoms deep, he is forced to come up for air, when he makes such a noise with his spouting, that some have compared it to the firing of cannon. As soon as he appears on the surface of the water, some of the harpooners fix another harpoon in him; whereupon he plunges again into the deep; and when he comes up a second time, they pierce him with spears in the vital parts, till he spouts out streams of blood instead of water, beating the waves with his tail and fins till the sea is all in a foam; the boats continuing to follow him some leagues, till he has lost his strength; and, when he is dying, he turns himself upon his back, and is

Fate, fax, fall, fat; — mè, mêt; — pine, p n; — nò, mòve,

drawn on shore, or to the ship, if they be at a distance from the land. There they cut him in pieces, and, by boiling the blubber, extract the oil, if they have conveniences on shore; otherwise they barrel up the pieces, and bring them home. Every fish is computed to yield between sixty and one hundred barrels of oil, of the value of three or four pounds sterling a barrel.

HUNTING THE ELEPHANT.

Agile, áy-l; nimble, ready, active.

Tendon, tèn'-dòn; a sinea, a ligature by which the joints are moved.

Those who make hunting the elephant their particular business, dwell constantly in the woods, and know very little the use of bread, living entirely upon the flesh of the beasts they kill, chiefly that of the elephant or rhinoceros. They are exceedingly thin, light, and agile, both on horseback and on foot. The manner in which they kill the elephant, is as follows:— Two men, without any rag or covering at all about them, get on horseback; this precaution is from fear of being laid hold of by the trees or bushes in making their escape from a very watchful enemy. One of these riders sits upon the back of the horse, sometimes with a saddle, and sometimes without one, with only a switch or short stick in one hand, carefully managing the bridle with the other. Behind him sits his companion, who has no other arms but a broad sword.

As soon as the elephant is found feeding, the horseman rides before him as near his face as possible; or, if he flies, crosses him in all directions, crying out — "I am such a man, and such a man; this is my horse, that has such a name; I killed your father in such a place, and your grandfather in such another place, and I am now come to kill you; you are but an ass in comparison of them." This nonsense he verily believes the elephant understands, who, chafed and angry at hearing the noise immediately before him, seeks to seize him with his trunk or proboscis, and, intent upon this, follows the horse every where, turning round with him, neglectful of making his escape by running straight forward, in which consists his only safety. After having made him turn once or twice in pursuit of the horse, the horseman rides close up alongside of him, and drops his companion just behind on the off side; and while he engages the elephant's attention upon the horse, the footman behind gives him a drawn stroke just above the heel. The horseman immediately wheels round, and takes his companion

nér, nôt; — tábe, táb, báll; — ðil, péðnd; — ðlin, this.

up behind him, and rides off full speed after the rest of the herd, if they have started more than one; and sometimes an expert hunter will kill three or four out of one herd. If the sword is good, and the man not afraid, the tendon is commonly entirely separated; and, if it is not cut through, it is generally so far divided, that the animal, with the stress he puts upon it, breaks the remaining part asunder. In either case, he remains incapable of advancing a step, till the horseman, returning, or his companions, coming up, pierce him through with javelins and lances. He then falls to the ground, and expires with the loss of blood.

The elephant once slain, they cut the flesh off his bones into thongs, like the reins of a bridle, and hang these upon the branches of trees, till they become perfectly dry, without salt, and they then lay them by for their provision.

THE RATTLESNAKE.

Antidote, án'-tè-dòte; a medicine to expel or force away poison.

Mail; a coat of steel network, worn for defence.

Mor'-tal; dently, destructive, procuring death.

Reptile, rēp'-tīl; an animal that creeps upon many feet.

Among the reptiles of America, the rattlesnake chiefly deserves attention. Some of these are as thick as a man's leg, and are long in proportion. What is the most remarkable in this animal is the tail, which is scaly like a coat of mail, and on which, it is said, there grows every year one ring, or row of scales; so they know its age by its tail, as we do that of a horse by his mouth. In moving, it makes a rattling noise, from which it has its name. The bite of this serpent is mortal, if a remedy is not applied immediately. In all places where this dangerous reptile is bred, there grows a plant which is called rattlesnake-root, the root of which is a certain antidote against the venom of this serpent, and that with the most simple preparation; for it requires only to be pounded or chewed, and applied, like a plaster, to the wound. The rattlesnake seldom bites passengers, unless it is provoked; and never darts itself at any person, without first rattling three times with his tail. When pursued, if it has but little time to recover, it folds itself round, with the head in the middle, and then darts itself, with great fury and violence, against its pursuers: nevertheless, the savages chase it, and find its flesh very good.

Fâte, fâ, fâll, fât; — mè, mèt; — pine, pin; — nô, nôve,

FOREIGN PLANTS.

Century, sên'-tah'-rê; a hundred, a hundred years.

All our different kinds of corn, and many vegetables, came from foreign countries. Rye and wheat are natives of Little Tartary and Siberia. Whence barley and oats came, we know not. Rice is a production of Ethiopia. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century, it has been cultivated in America, from whence a great number of vessels are every year sent to Europe laden with it. Buckwheat came from Asia; cresses, from Crete; the cauliflower, from Cyprus; the asparagus, from Asia; parsley, from Egypt; garlick, from the East; chives, from Siberia; radishes, from China; the kidney-bean, from the East Indies; and potatoes, from Brazil. The Spaniards brought tobacco from a province in New Spain, in the year one thousand five hundred and thirty.

USES OF MOUNTAINS.

Absorb, âb-sôr'b; to swallow up, to suck up.

Currency, kâr-rên-sê; circulation, continuance, constant flow.

Evaporate, è-vâp'-ô-râte; to fly away in fumes or vapours.

Granite, grân'-it; a stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together.

Obvious, ôb'-vê-ûs; plain, evident.

Region, rê-jôn; tract of land, country, or space.

Stag'-nant; motionless.

Mountains are useful or necessary for the purpose of forming slopes and declivities in land, which are necessary to give currency to water. If the surface of the land were perfectly level, there could be no rivers; and water falling upon the earth must be stagnant, until absorbed or evaporated. Hence we may observe, that continents or large tracts of land, on which rivers must be of great length, in order to reach the ocean, contain high mountains. The reason is obvious; the sources of long rivers must be in very elevated regions, or there would not be a sufficient descent to conduct streams to the sea.

The rocks which form the bases of mountains are often useful for various purposes. Such are limestone, slate, granite. They often contain iron, and other valuable metals. They embosom great quantities of pure water, which issues in springs, which are the sources of rivers. Many mountains are covered

nôr, nô't; — tâbe, tâb, bûll; — ôll, pôônd; — tîn, thîs.

with earth sufficient for producing forests of trees for fuel and timber. These forests are the habitation of wild beasts, whose flesh may feed, or whose fur may warm, some part of the human race.

TIME.

At-tain'; *to come to, to reach.*

Em'-blem; *a picture.*

Glide; *to flow gently.*

Lapse; *flow, glide.*

Rep-re-sent'-at-ive; *that by which any thing is shown.*

Ro-ta'-tion; *the act of whirling round like a wheel.*

U'-ni-form-ly; *without variation.*

Ve-ga-ta'-tion; *the power of producing the growth of plants.*

Whatever we see reminds us of the lapse of time. The day and night succeed each other; the rotation of the seasons varies the year; the sun rises, attains the meridian, declines, and sets; and the moon every night changes its form.

The day has been considered as an image of the year, and a year as the representative of life. The morning answers to the spring, and the spring to childhood and youth.

The noon corresponds to the summer, and the summer to the strength of manhood; the evening is an emblem of autumn, and autumn of declining life.

The night, with its silence and darkness, shows the winter, in which all the powers of vegetation are benumbed; and the winter points out the time when life shall cease, with its hopes and pleasures.

If the wheel of life, which rolls thus silently along, passed uniformly on, we should never mark its approaches to the end of the course. If one hour were like another, — if the course of the sun did not show that the day is wasting, — days and years would glide unobserved.

HONOUR.

An'-nals; *histories.*

En-join'-ed; *ordered, commanded.*

Genuine, jên'-û-lî; *not spurious, natural.*

The sense of honour is of so fine and delicate a nature, that it is only to be met with in minds which are naturally noble, or in

such as have been cultivated by great examples or a refined education.

Religion embraces virtue, as it is enjoined by the laws of God; honour, as it is graceful and ornamental to human nature. The religious man fears, the man of honour scorns, to do an ill action. The latter considers vice as something that is beneath him; the other, as something that is offensive to the Divine Being; — the one, as what is unbecoming; the other, as what is forbidden.

Thus Seneca speaks in the natural and genuine language of a man of honour, when he declares that, were there no God to see or punish vice, he would not commit it, because it is of so mean, so base, and so vile a nature.

Those who think any thing a point of honour which is contrary to the laws of God, have mistaken notions of it. And every one stands as a blot in the annals of his country, who arrives at the temple of honour by any other way than through that of virtue.

POETRY.

GRATITUDE TO TEACHERS.

I'll; I will or shall.

I'm; I am.

There's; there is.

'Tis; it is.

I ought to remember the kindness of those
Who teach me at school, with such trouble and pains.
'Tis better than giving me money or clothes;
For, when they are gone, yet my learning remains.

I mean to be thankful so long as I live;
And, though I can never repay them, I'm sure,
My love and my duty I'm able to give;
And these they shall have, if I'm ever so poor.

I'll do as they bid me, and mind what they say,
And never be stubborn, or sulky, or bold;
But come in good time, without stopping to play,
And try to remember whatever I'm told.

If there's any thing else I can think of to do,
I'll not be ungrateful, and that they shall find.
I always shall love them, and honour them too,
And I hope God will bless them for being so kind.

EVENING AT HOME, AFTER GOING TO SCHOOL.

He'll; he will or shall.

When my father comes home in the evening from work,
Then I will get up on his knee,
And tell him how many fine things I have learned,
And show him how good I can be.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK

He'll hear what a number I know how to count;
 I'll tell him what words I can spell;
 And I hope, if I learn something every day,
 That ere long I shall read very well.

I'll say to him all the fine verses I know,
 And tell him how kind we must be;
 That we never must hurt poor dumb creatures at all;
 And he'll kiss me, and listen to me.

I'll tell him we always must try to please God,
 And never be cruel or rude;
 For God is the Father of all living things,
 And cares for and blesses the good.

EVENING PRAYER.

Another day its course hath run;
 And still, O God! thy child is blest;
 For thou hast been, by day, my sun,
 And thou wilt be, by night, my rest.

Sweet sleep descends, my eyes to close;
 And now, when all the world is still,
 I give my body to repose, —
 My spirit to my Father's will.

MORNING PRAYER.

O God! I thank thee that the night
 In peace and rest hath passed away,
 And that I see, in this fair light,
 My Father's smile, that irakes it day.

Be thou my Guide; and let me live
 As under thine all-seeing eye;
 Supply my wants, my sins forgive,
 And make me happy when I die.

THE BOYS AND THE FROGS

We're ; we are.

Some school-boys, one day,
Who had gone out to play,
By the side of a mill-pond, not far from their school,
Saw a party of frogs
Diving off from the logs
And stones, on the margin, to swim in the pool.

The boys, all as one,
Said, "Now for some fun!
Let us pelt the young croakers, and give them no quarter,
Till there is not a frog
That, by stone, stump, or log,
Shall dare lift his yellow chaps out of the water."

So, with full hands and hats,
They brought stones and brickbats,
And began the poor, innocent creatures to slaughter,
Till one they saw jump
To the top of a stump,
That stood under the reeds, in the edge of the water

And thus, — if we're able
To credit the fable, —
The thing must have filled every hearer with wonder, —
'Mid a volley of stones,
That threatened his bones,
He spoke to the lads, in a voice like the thunder :—

"Let alone, let alone
Club, brickbat, and stone,
Naughty boys! cruel boys! and pelt us not thus!
Consider, I pray,
Consider, your play,
To you though a frolick, is murder to us!"

MORAL.

No boy should forget that each boy is his brother,
Or find pleasure in that which gives pain to another.

THE ROSE AND THE GRAPE-VINE

Attract'; to allure or invite.

Dis-clo'-ses; opens, uncovers, tells.

Don't; do not.

O'er-cast, far overcast, and morns clouded, or darkened.

Ring'-lets; curls, small rings.

Ri'-val; one who is in pursuit of the same thing which another person pursues.

In a beautiful garden, my dear little maid,
A grape-vine had twined itself into an arbour;
And under its branches, in beauty arrayed,
A small but sweet rose-bush delighted to harbour.

The bush on its leaves was as brilliant and light
As that which on Modesty's cheek oft reposes;
And it beamed with a freshness as fair to the sight
As youth, in its innocent beauty, discloses.

Those thought, who had seen it, its grace and its bloom
Resembled the charms of a sweet little child,
And, while giving delight by its grateful perfume,
Compared it to her who is pleasant and mild.

One beautiful morning, when nature was gay,
And the sun, coming up, in his splendour was seen,
The grape-vine appeared in her richest array
Of dewdrops, that hung on her mantle of green.

She raised up her head, and looked down to the shade,
Where the sweet little rose-bush was blooming below,
And, shaking her curls, she disdainfully said,
In words that were chilling as pride could bestow,—

"You have dressed yourself out in a beautiful style,
To attract all the gazers which come to your view;
And perhaps you expect, by your graces the while,
To become, for a time, even my rival too.

"Now, put off those garments—you look like a fright;
And don't try to smile and to blush as you do.
You think by so doing you give some delight;
But, when I am present, pray, who would see you?"

The rose really blushed the deep scarlet of pride,
To see one so much older so cross and ill bred;
And she turned her sweet face towards a shrub by her side,
Which gladly supported her innocent head.

But the skies, before long, were o'ercast with deep gloom;
The red lightnings flashed, and the tempest grew wild;
The high grape-vine trembled, in fear of her doom,
But the innocent rose-bush looked upward and smiled.

Not long had the winds whistled hoarsely around,
And deep peals of thunder come bursting between,
When the fair, haughty vine was all thrown to the ground,
And the arbour lay low, with its ringlets of green.

The loud storm was hushed, and the sun's brilliant ray
Shone gayly on nature, and opened each sweet,
When Mary, young, innocent, modest, and gay,
Stole into her garden, her favourite retreat.

She paused, as she saw the high vine laid so low,
And the lesson she learned found its way to her heart;
And she prayed that her God would his favour bestow,
And bid from her mind evil passions depart.

She prayed as the rose to be modest and meek,
Nor boast, like the grape-vine, of grandeur and grace;
For pride spoils the bloom of a beautiful cheek,
And a heart that is pure is more fair than a face.

A TEACHER'S PRAYER FOR HIS SCHOLARS.

Be-set; to besiege, to fall upon, to surround.
Tow'rds; towards.

Almighty God! whose tender care
Earth's meanest creatures ever prove,
O, may these children richly share
Thy notice, and thy thoughts of love!

As lambs unguarded, here they stray,
Where folly, vice, and sin abound.
Ten thousand snares beset their way,
Ten thousand foes their souls surround.

Their guardian shepherd, Lord! become;
 For all their wants on earth provide;
 And tow'rds a blest, eternal home
 Their infant steps in safety guide.

With love of truth and knowledge pure,
 Their yet unbiased minds inspire;
 And let thy grace their hearts secure,
 Thy goodness their affections fire.

And, O, with wisdom, grace, and zeal,
 His heart, who prays for them, endue!
 That he may know and teach thy will,
 Direct, and lead to glory too.

AB

A. B.

Arts

Abp.;

Acct.;

A. D.;

A. M.

A. M.

A. M.

Ant. C.

A. U.

build

Augt.

Bart.;

B. D.;

Bp.;

Capt.;

C. C.

Cro

Chap.

Co.;

Col.;

Cr.;

C. S.;

C. P.

Seal

D., or

D. A.

Gene

D. D.;

Dec.;

Do., or

Dwts.

E.; or

Edmd.

Edwd.

e. g.;

Esq.;

F. A.

of A

Febv.;

Fred.;

F. L.

naa

ABBREVIATIONS IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

- A. B., or B. A.; *Bachelor of Arts.*
 Abp.; *Archbishop.*
 Acct.; *account.*
 A. D.; *the year of our Lord.*
 A. M.; *before noon.*
 A. M.; *Master of Arts.*
 A. M.; *in the year of the world.*
 Ant. Chr.; *before Christ.*
 A. U. C.; *in the year after the building of Rome.*
 Augt.; *August.*
 Bart.; *Baronet.*
 B. D.; *Bachelor of Divinity.*
 Bp.; *Bishop.*
 Capt.; *Captain.*
 C. C. L.; *Commissioner of Crown Lands.*
 Chap. or cap.; *chapter.*
 Co.; *company, or county.*
 Col.; *Colonel.*
 Cr.; *creditor.*
 C. S.; *Keeper of the Seal.*
 C. P. S.; *Keeper of the Privy Seal.*
 D., or d.; *a penny.*
 D. A. G.; *Deputy Adjutant General.*
 D. D.; *Doctor of Divinity.*
 Dec.; *December; declination.*
 Do., or ditto; *as before.*
 Dwts.; *pennyweights.*
 E.; *east.*
 Edmd.; *Edmund.*
 Edwd.; *Edward.*
 e. g.; *for example.*
 Esq.; *Esquire.*
 F. A. S.; *Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.*
 Feby.; *February.*
 Fred.; *Frederick.*
 F. L. S.; *Fellow of the Linnaean Society.*
 F. R. S.; *Fellow of the Royal Society.*
 Genl.; *General.*
 Geo.; *George.*
 Govr.; *Governour.*
 Gr.; *gross.*
 G. R.; *King George.*
 Hhd.; *hogshead.*
 Hon.; *Honourable.*
 Hond.; *Honoured.*
 Id.; *the same.*
 i. e.; *that is.*
 inst.; *instant, or this month.*
 Jan.; *January.*
 J. H. S.; *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*
 Jno.; *John.*
 Jos.; *Joseph.*
 J. P.; *Justice of the Peace.*
 K. B.; *Knight of the Bath.*
 K. C.; *Knight of the Crescent.*
 K. C. B.; *Knight Commander of the Bath.*
 Knt.; *Knight.*
 K. P.; *Knight of St. Patrick.*
 K. T.; *Knight of the Thistle.*
 L.; *a pound in money.*
 Lat.; *latitude.*
 lb.; *a pound weight.*
 L. C. J.; *Lord Chief Justice.*
 Lieut.; *Lieutenant.*
 LL. D.; *Doctor of Laws.*
 Long.; *longitude.*
 Mad.; *Madam.*
 M. D.; *Doctor of Medicine.*
 M. P.; *Member of Parliament.*
 M. P. P.; *Member of the Provincial Parliament.*
 Messrs.; *Masters, or Misters.*
 Mo.; *month.*
 Mr.; *Master.*
 Mrs.; *Mistress.*
 M. S.; *sacred to the memory.*

MS.; <i>manuscript.</i>	Reg. Prof.; <i>King's Professor.</i>
MSS.; <i>manuscripts.</i>	Richd.; <i>Richard.</i>
N.; <i>north.</i>	Robt.; <i>Robert.</i>
Na.; <i>nail.</i>	Rt. Hon.; <i>Right Honourable.</i>
Nat.; <i>Nathaniel.</i>	Rt. Rev.; <i>Right Reverend.</i>
N. B.; <i>Take notice.</i>	R. S. A. S.; <i>Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.</i>
No.; <i>number.</i>	R. S. S.; <i>Fellow of the Royal Society.</i>
N. S.; <i>new style.</i>	Rt. Worp.; <i>Right Worshipful.</i>
Nov.; <i>November.</i>	S.; <i>south, or shilling.</i>
Ob.; <i>obedient.</i>	Serj.; <i>Serjeant.</i>
Oct.; <i>October.</i>	Servt.; <i>Servant.</i>
O. S.; <i>old style.</i>	Sol.; <i>Solution.</i>
Oz.; <i>ounce.</i>	Sr.; <i>Sir.</i>
P.; <i>parish.</i>	St.; <i>Saint, or Street.</i>
Pd.; <i>paid.</i>	S. T. P.; <i>Professor of Divinity.</i>
Per or \pounds ann.; <i>by the year.</i>	Theo.; <i>Theophilus.</i>
Per or \pounds cent.; <i>by the hundred.</i>	Tho.; <i>Thomas.</i>
Per or \pounds cwt.; <i>by the hundred weight.</i>	Ult.; <i>last, or last month.</i>
Philom.; <i>a lover of learning.</i>	V.; <i>verse.</i>
P. M.; <i>afternoon.</i>	V., or vide; <i>see.</i>
P. S.; <i>postscript; something written after.</i>	v. g.; <i>as for example.</i>
Q.; <i>Queen, or question.</i>	viz.; <i>that is to say, or namely.</i>
q. d.; <i>as if he should say.</i>	W.; <i>west.</i>
Q. E. D.; <i>which was to be demonstrated.</i>	Wk.; <i>week.</i>
Q. E. I.; <i>which was to be discovered.</i>	Wm.; <i>William.</i>
qrs.; <i>quarters.</i>	Wpful.; <i>Worshipful.</i>
q. s.; <i>a sufficient quantity.</i>	Wt.; <i>weight.</i>
qt.; <i>quantity, or quart.</i>	Xn.; <i>Christian.</i>
R.; <i>King, or Queen.</i>	Xt.; <i>Christ.</i>
Recd.; <i>received.</i>	y ^e .; <i>the, or they.</i>
Regr.; <i>Register.</i>	y ^r .; <i>your.</i>
Regr. Dep.; <i>Deputed Register.</i>	&c.; <i>et.</i>
	&c., <i>et cetera; and so forth or so on.</i>

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FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

	Arabic.	Roman.
One,	1,	I.
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Three,	3,	III.
Four,	4,	IV.
Five,	5,	V.
Six,	6,	VI.
Seven,	7,	VII.
Eight,	8,	VIII.
Nine,	9,	IX.
Ten,	10,	X.
Eleven,	11,	XI.
Twelve,	12,	XII.
Thirteen,	13,	XIII.
Fourteen,	14,	XIV.
Fifteen,	15,	XV.
Sixteen,	16,	XVI.
Seventeen,	17,	XVII.
Eighteen,	18,	XVIII.
Nineteen,	19,	XIX.
Twenty,	20,	XX.
Twenty-one,	21,	XXI.
Twenty-five,	25,	XXV.
Thirty,	30,	XXX.
Forty,	40,	XL.
Fifty,	50,	L.
Sixty,	60,	LX.
Seventy,	70,	LXX.
Eighty,	80,	LXXX.
Ninety,	90,	XC.
One hundred,	100,	C.
Two hundred,	200,	CC.
Three hundred,	300,	CCC.
Four hundred,	400,	CCCC.
Five hundred,	500,	D.
Six hundred,	600,	DC.
Seven hundred,	700,	DCC.
Eight hundred,	800,	DCCC.
Nine hundred,	900,	DCCCC.
One thousand,	1000,	M.
One thousand eight hun- } dred and thirty-nine, }	1839,	M.DCCC.XXXIX.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

NAMES.	TITLES.
Thomas Carleton, Esq.,	{ Captain General and }
Do.	{ Governour-in-Chief, }
Gabriel G. Ludlow, Esq.,	Lieutenant Governour,
Edward Winslow, Esq.,	President of His
Major Genl. Martin Hunter,	{ Majesty's Council, }
Lieut. Col. George Johnstone,	{ and Commander-in-Chief, }
Major Genl. Martin Hunter, do. . . .
Major Genl. William Ralfour, do. . . .
Major Genl. Martin Hunter, do. . . .
Major Genl. George Stracey Smyth,	{ President and Com- }
Major Genl. Sir Tho. Saumarez,	{ mander-in-Chief, }
Major Genl. George Stracey Smyth, do. . . .
Lieut. Col. Harris W. Hailes, do. . . .
Major Genl. George Stracey Smyth,	{ Lieutenant Governour }
Ward Chipman, Esq.,	{ and Commander-in- }
John Murray Bliss, Esq.,	{ Chief, }
Major Genl. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart.,	{ President and Com- }
William Black, Esq.,	{ mander-in-Chief, }
Major Genl. Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G. C. B.,	{ Lieutenant Governour }
Major Genl. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., and K. C. H.,	{ and Commander-in- }
	{ Chief, }
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OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

PERIOD OF ADMINISTRATION.	DIED IN THE GOVERNMENT.
From 16th Augt., 1784, to 29th Oct., 1786.	
" 30th Oct., 1786, to 4th Oct., 1803.	
" 5th Oct., 1803, to 12th Feby., 1808.	Died.
" 20th Feby., 1808, to 23d May, 1808.	
" 24th May, 1808, to 16th Dec., 1808.	
" 17th Dec., 1808, to 27th Apl., 1809.	
" 28th Apl., 1809, to 10th Sept., 1811.	
" 11th Sept., 1811, to 13th Nov., 1811.	Died.
" 14th Nov., 1811, to 14th June, 1812.	
" 15th June, 1812, to 16th Augt., 1813.	
" 17th Augt., 1813, to Augt., 1814.	
" 14th Augt., 1814, to 24th June, 1816.	
" 25th June, 1816, to 30th June, 1817.	
" 1st July, 1817, to 27th Mar., 1823.	Died.
" 1st Apl., 1823, to 9th Feby., 1824.	Died.
" 21st Feby., 1824, to 27th Augt., 1824.	
" 28th Augt., 1824, to 29th Mar., 1829.	
" 30th Mar., 1829, to 8th Sept., 1831.	
" 9th Sept., 1831, to 1st May, 1837.	
Now administering the Government, from the last date.	

THE FOLLOWING TABLE EXHIBITS AT ONE VIEW THE SUBDIVISIONS, AREA, AND
POPULATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Counties.	No. of Parishes.	Population.	Provincial Area.		Provincial Towns, Parishes, and Harbours.	Crown Land surveyed and vacant.	Estimated Quantity of Land al- located from the Crown, ac- cording to official Returns.
			Square Acres.	Sq. Miles.			
York,	Eight, .	10,478	1,842,073	2,878	Fredericton,	73,000	By Grants from the Crown, and Patents from the Govern- ments of Nova Sco- tia and New Bruns- wick, . . 3,000,000 Under Sale System, . 500,000 New Bruns- wick Land Company, . 500,000
Carleton,	Nine, .	9,493	2,816,000	4,400	Woodstock,	148,000	
Saint John,	Five, .	20,668	427,648	668	{ St. John City, }	32,000	
King's,	Seven, .	12,195	834,035	1,303	{ Portland, P. }	66,000	
Queen's,	Six, .	7,204	1,046,246	1,634	Kingston, P.	24,000	
Sunbury,	Four, .	3,838	650,956	1,017	Gagetown, P.	86,000	
Westmoreland,	Ten, .	14,205	1,476,992	2,307	Oranmore, P.	57,000	
Northumberland,	Nine, .	14,170	2,336,224	5,056	Dorchester,	12,000	
Kent,	Six, .	6,031	1,123,584	1,755	{ Newcastle, }	170,000	
Gloucester,	Six, .	8,325	2,236,889	3,495	{ Chatham, }	16,000	
Charlotte,	Ten, .	15,352	907,904	1,418	Bathurst,	235,000	
					{ St. Andrews, }		
					{ St. Stephens, }		
					{ St. George, }		
Eleven. . . .	Eighty.	119,459	16,598,553	25,935	Total, 1st Jan. 1836,	944,000	Total, . . 4,000,000

TOTAL POPULATION, &c. OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1840.

Kent,	1,125,801	Bathurst,	16,000	New Brunswick
Gloucester,	2,236,889	{ St. Andrews,	235,000	wick Land
Charlotte,	15,852	{ St. Stephens,		Company, . 500,000
		{ St. George,		
Eleven.	119,459	Total, 1st Jan. 1836,	944,000	Total, . . 4,000,000

**TOTAL POPULATION, &c. OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1840.**

Counties.	Houses.	Families.	Whites.		People of Colour.		Total of Persons.	Places of Wor-ship.							Mills.		Estimated quantity of cleared Land.		Stock.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Denominations.	Mills.		Acres.	Horses.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		
														Grist.	Saw.							
York,	2178	2294	7041	6499	220	235	13,995	10	2	5	10	2	1	22	31	44,818	2037	7446	15,077	6415		
Carleton,	2161	2090	7073	6257	33	18	13,381	3	1	2	4	4	5	27	22	49,953	2570	9028	16,187	8964		
Saint John,	3402	5044	16,071	16,119	341	426	32,567	8	2	5	4	4	5	9	49	19,134	893	3383	2,907	3111		
King's,	2634	2306	7493	6797	101	73	14,464	11	3	6	12	2	0	43	68	69,452	2396	15,672	24,072	9408		
Queen's,	1346	1235	4169	3969	46	48	8,232	5	0	1	7	2	4	19	26	43,089	1342	8335	13,362	4859		
Sunbury,	647	636	2259	1986	7	8	4,260	2	1	1	1	0	3	6	15	12,262	830	3901	6,681	2311		
Westmorland,	2706	2728	9086	8530	33	37	17,686	4	2	11	13	6	0	53	181	99,022	3421	20,754	27,552	16,545		
Northumberland,	2269	2282	7758	6848	12	2	14,620	4	9	2	2	8	1	18	33	25,323	1542	6003	8,837	6125		
Kent,	1314	1188	3921	3552	2	2	7,477	2	3	4	0	9	0	13	31	20,413	881	3579	6,684	4923		
Gloucester,	1171	1193	4037	3714	0	0	7,751	1	1	1	0	9	0	18	7	11,661	811	3219	6,236	3643		
Restigouche,	743	462	1940	1208	8	5	3,161	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	6	5,579	436	1118	1,698	1325		
Charlotte,	2854	2910	9215	8909	25	29	18,178	11	5	6	8	4	2	16	103	35,135	1133	7823	11,759	4286		
Grand Totals..	23,425	24,368	80,063	74,388	828	883	156,162	61	32	44	61	51	121	247	574	435,861	19,282	90,260	141,953	71,915		

THE BUREAU OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NEARLY READY FOR THE PRESS,

A TREATISE ON ARITHMETICK,
IN THEORY AND PRACTICE;

In which the defects of the puerile and insignificant works of Gouen, WALKINGAME, VOSTER, MORRISON, DILWORTH, and their idle copyists, are avoided, and in which all the rules are so clearly demonstrated, on simple principles, derived from the properties of numbers, that Arithmetick may be learned from it in the tenth part of the usual time.

By WILLIAM CORRY,

AUTHOR OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK SPELLING BOOK.